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The Nation's Business

Bracken and Policy Break With Past

The most significant thing about the nomination of John Bracken as new Progressive Conservative leader and about the new party platform is this:

Here is a clear and unmistakable break with men and policies which for a generation have, justly or unjustly, been widely held to give Conservatism the color and character of reaction, of Bourbon class interest.

Acceptance of party leadership by a man like Mr. Bracken ought to be gratifying to Canadians of all parties. His record as an intelligent administrator, sincerely devoted to high purposes, is outstanding. As chief executive of Manitoba public affairs, he has shown much ability and thorough honesty. In the broader field of national affairs, his standards of public conduct are such as every Canadian has a right to demand and to receive.

The new platform faces squarely the most vital political issue of our time: Totalitarianism versus individual enterprise. As stated in The Financial Post a fortnight ago, the question thousands of Canadians are now asking is, "In war there are jobs for everybody; money for everything. Is peace going to mean no job, no money?" That question the fascists and socialists alike answer by offering the totalitarian state as the only assurance of full employment.

The new Conservative platform offers a programme full of hope for all Canadians. It is fully consistent with the Canadian way of life and the ideals which this war is being fought to maintain. While name-changing under any circumstances is disagreeable, the new party name is a blunt committal to the new point of view.

The new platform states:

> "For the achievement of (the) objective of full employment and fair wages under progressively improving standards, and for the welfare and development of society, we strongly advocate the strengthening of the basic Canadian tradition of individual initiative and individual enterprise and opportunity, and the freeing of economic activities from bureaucratic controls."

And further, on the importance of maintaining parliament as the supreme governing body, Mr. Bracken, in his acceptance speech, said:

> "The very institutions our young men are fighting to defeat are being stultified before our eyes. To some degree that may be necessary, but it is the duty of every Canadian to see that the supremacy of parliament is not denied and that it be re-established and protected at the earliest possible time."

* * *

NEW HOPE FOR PARTY SYSTEM

The Winnipeg convention holds out a lively hope for restoration of the party system in Canadian affairs. The democratic system functions well only when the conflicting parties are agreed upon the fundamental principles of freedom and the right of citizens to change their government when they want to. Liberals and Progressive Conservatives are agreed on those principles. The C.C.F. is by no means a satisfactory second party because it is a party of revolution. The principles enunciated by its leaders show that it can destroy but not contribute to successful maintenance of the democratic way. The Conservative party promises new vitality, new tautness in our political life. And that we abundantly need.

In the new labor platform, the policymakers added an important clause which was omitted at Port Hope. As pointed out at the time by The Financial Post, the Port Hopers enthusiastically wrote a new bill of rights for labor and for organized labor. But at that time nothing was said about the responsibility of labor to society as a whole. In the new platform this responsibility gets some recognition.

In his Fourteen-Point creed Mr. Bracken includes: "The right of every man to have a job"; "The right of every worker to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work." But Mr. Bracken also adds: "The right of both public and private enterprise to a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

In the labor platform, management is asked to accept many things: labor is asked to accept this:

> "Well-defined machinery (is) to be set up for the election and certification of the agency to be entitled to represent employees in collective bargaining negotiations where there is a dispute as to which that agency shall be."

Penalties for employees in respect to collective bargaining which were in the Port Hope manifesto have been dropped. Five employer responsibility clauses have been reduced to one.

* * *

FARM PLATFORM NEEDS REWORKING

Undoubtedly one of Farmer Bracken's first jobs will be to whip the party's new piecemeal farm platform into workable shape. Such planks as establishment of a higher minimum price for wheat, farm parity prices, a Central Farm bank, credit control and more encouragement for farm co-operatives would seem to have been adopted by the Conservative party convention more as an appeal to various sectional interests rather than an attempt to deal practically with Canadian agriculture as a whole.

In the light of actual farm experience of the last five years some of these "new deal" policies have proved impractical. The platform, as it left the Winnipeg resolutions committee, embraces some admirable planks, but it must be regarded as still in the rough draft stage only.

Mr. Bracken, however, is a farmer and expert agriculturist first, a politician second.

The new policy on compulsory selective service is simply that every Canadian man and woman should be put at that job where he or she can best serve the war effort. That policy has long been advocated by The Financial Post, for in no other way is even the pretense of a total war effort possible. This is a much bigger and broader attack on the manpower problem than compulsory overseas military service.

* * *

PLATFORM ITSELF IS LANDMARK

Another striking thing about the Conservative Convention was the care with which the party platform was prepared and the detail into which it goes.

Usually party platforms are windy and insubstantial so that, when workers go on the stump, and the party reaches power, most platform planks can mean as much or as little as convenient.

But the new Conservative platform is the product of long and careful work by many of the best minds in the party. Some phases have been in preparation for over a year.

Very important was the policy-making work of the Port Hope group. Of the 70 sections in the final draft of the Conservative platform, 46 were taken almost word for word from the Port Hope manifesto. Twenty are additions, further steps in the direction of social security. Four tend to tone down Port Hope resolutions, A dozen Port Hope clauses have been dropped entirely. This calculation is that of the Montreal Gazette.

The new platform is made up of seven main sections totalling 70 clauses, plus Mr. Bracken's fourteen-point charter. It is a contemporary Canadian document of major importance.

Agreement On New CMP Draws Near

Washington Weighs Ottawa Proposal On CMP; Plan May Be Modified for Canada

Following last week's conferences at Ottawa over the application of the new U. S. Controlled Materials Plan for priorities to Canada, it is understood that Canadian authorities have outlined to the War Production Board at Washington the procedure which they think will prove most effective in this country, The Financial Post is told.

Until WPB gives a decision on this no forecast as to what is likely to happen here can be complete. It is thought, however, that Canada's recommendations, which were worked out after consultation with industry and with representatives of WPB, are likely to be adopted without material changes.

In the meantime evidence is gathering that Washington recognizes that to bring CMP into operation by April 1 next year is an objective which is unlikely to be realized. Some of the pressure for speed is easing in favor of time to work out a better and more workable plan. Statements of WPB spokesmen in the United States suggest that the original dates scheduled should not be taken too seriously. These would have brought CMP into effect April 1 on a modified scale with full effect by July 1 next.

Canada Ready July 1

So far as Canada is concerned this promise of more time will make it possible for authorities in this country to be ready to supply all needed information for the third quarter of 1943 and to put CMP into complete operation. What is likely to happen, The Post is told, is that the period of blending the old Production Requirements Plan and the new Controlled Materials Plan will actually be in effect during the second quarter of 1942, but to a more limited extent than at first suggested.

An important recent development in Canada is the announcement that the "Allocation Classification System" symbols as established by order No. P.O.1 of the priorities officer is rescinded as from Dec. 15. This follows similar action in the United States on Nov. 5 when the complementary order known as Priorities Regulation No. 10 was rescinded.

In explanation of this action, officials here tell The Post that the allocation system had been adopted only in default of a formal rating system

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Profits Larger For Shawinigan

Operating Income Higher Than in 1941, Record Business Done

From Our Own Correspondent

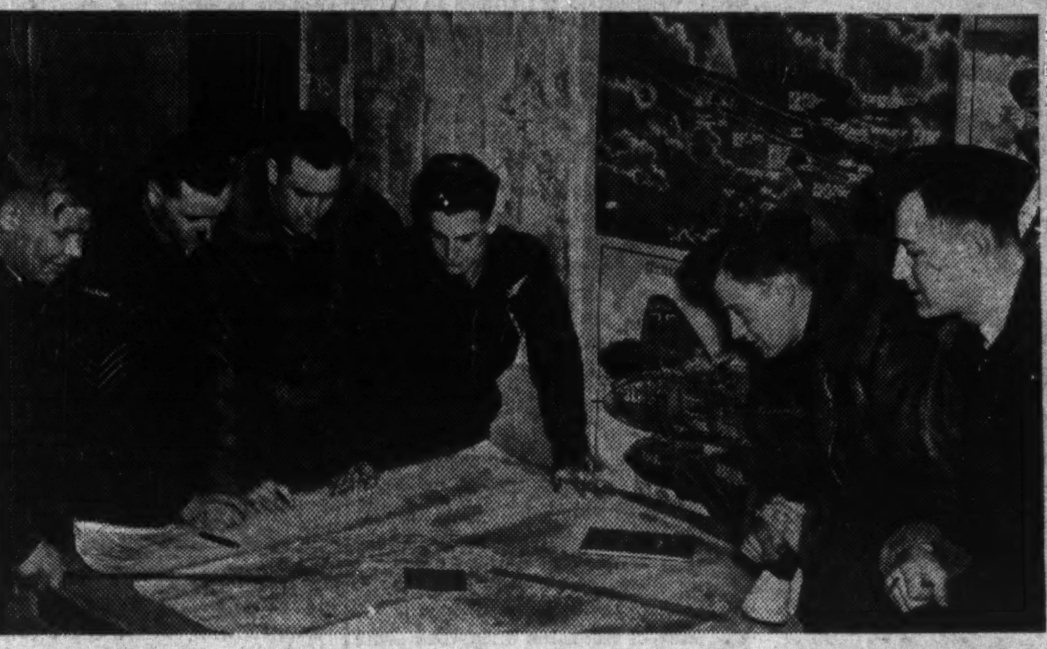
MONTREAL. — Indications are that net profits of Shawinigan Water & Power Co. for 1942 will amount to about $1.17 a share. This contrasts with $1.06 a share in 1941 and 95 cents in 1940. Dividend requirements amount to 90 cents a share on the present basis.

To the end of September, the company reported an operating income of $18.1 millions, or $3.7 millions higher than in the same period of 1941. Net profit for the period, subject to income and excess profits tax, was close to $5.7 millions, a gain of $2.5 millions over the previous year.

Do Record Business

It now appears that gross income for the year will aggregate $24.5 millions, the largest figure ever reported and about 25% higher than in 1941. Provision for taxes will be on a higher basis. The new rates will apply on half of the year's income.

Three Candles For B. C. A. T. P.



This week brought the third birthday of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the billion-dollar university of the air. Three years ago the plan was nothing but a hopeful blueprint drawn up by the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; today it is a continent-wide enterprise with 150 establishments, over 2,000 buildings. About 83,000 people are engaged in the instruction, administration and maintenance of the plan. Tens of thousands of aircrew and ground crew, 80% of them Canadian, have graduated from the plan and are now fighting on virtually every battlefront of the world from steaming India to the fog-bound Aleutians. Now in its fourth year, the weight of this unprecedented plan continues to press heavier on the Axis, as evidenced by this bomber crew in Britain planning its operations for the night.

Price Ceiling Threatened

Wobbly U. S. Controls May Weaken W.P.T.B.

By ROBERT T. ELSON

WASHINGTON.—A new jolt for Canada's price ceiling, originating south of the border, is likely to develop shortly unless price administrator Henderson gets more support for the tottery ceilings on U. S. prices. If, for example, the price of oranges goes out of sight in the United States, Mr. Ilsley's subsidies will not serve to restrain the price in Canada. Right now, the odds against Leon Henderson winning look pretty steep.

Henderson's difficulties stem from the rising resentment in this country against the necessary restrictions and rationing for which he is made the goat. They come too from the terrific job of policing that has to be done—with forces that are inadequate for the task because Henderson himself is one of the most unpopular men in the Administration with the Congressmen who hold the purse strings.

Trouble With Congress

Mr. Ilsley can announce in a nation-wide broadcast that the Canadian government will increase its subsidies to reduce retail prices. But here Mr. Henderson has neither the subsidies nor the labor force to help him hold his ceilings. A new Congress will gather here within a few weeks and already legislative knives are being sharpened for Henderson's scalp.

The Congress that last spring refused Henderson adequate funds will be supplanted by a new House and Senate even less friendly to the administration. The Farm Bloc has renewed its agitation for higher farm prices and the ceiling on farm wages has been lifted—an action which lends force to their argument for special treatment. The pressure seems increasing here for higher prices particularly on foods, the key factor in living costs. No matter how well Donald Gordon holds his lines this increase in pressure cannot help but be reflected in Canada.

Byrnes to the Rescue?

The picture would be unrelieved except for one man. He is President Roosevelt's new Director of Economic Stabilization, Mr. Justice James F. Byrnes. An ex-Senator, "Jimmy" Byrnes seems to be the man who might save Henderson's programme. Already his economists, working on their own, are said to be studying a new tax programme to help close the inflationary gap between income and civilian supply. Although Byrnes believes concentration of civilian industry can help raise the level of available goods—without subsidy—it is generally acknowledged he could get from Congress the necessary subsidies to hold down prices if he is convinced that this is the cheapest way to do the job.

Henderson, like Donald Gordon, believes there is no substitute for subsidies. He has said so many times and seems to have worked hard to swing Byrnes to his way of thinking. Meanwhile men who share elder statesman Bernard M. Baruch's views about the necessity for price ceilings are working on Byrnes' staff. And Baruch long ago hailed the Canadian system as the one thing that the United States should have adopted months before Pearl Harbor. A vigorous lead from the Byrnes office could help change Congressional opinion.

Sharp Teeth—Weak Jaws

But apart from funds for subsidies Henderson's difficulties on enforcement of rationing and ceilings seem to be multiplying. There are reports of violations of price ceilings, of tire bootlegging and gasoline black markets. In New York one day last week six restaurants were charged with understating coffee inventories. In Washington two of the city's biggest departmental stores—stores with a reputation for sound business practice and enjoying a wide measure of the buying public's confidence — have been charged with wilfully evading price ceilings.

There are sharp teeth in the price ceiling laws here but the task of enforcement is staggering. In the long run price control has to rest on the greatest measure of public support. In this the American people, like the Canadian, are generally behind their government. But down here wages have risen more rapidly than in Canada, taxes have not been so high and until recently the civilian supply has been ample, encouraging a tendency to free spending. As compared with Canadian stores most American shops still present a picture of abundance — but the temptation has been strong on shopkeepers, who see goods that can't be replaced disappearing fast, to hoist prices just a little.

Propose Settlement Of Timber Trouble

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON. — Official U. S. proposals for settlement of differences between the War Production Board and Timber Controller Allan Williamson regarding Canadian refusal to license export of fir and hemlock logs from British Columbia have been transmitted to Ottawa. These follow conferences between W.P.B. officials and Williamson in Ottawa last week.

Meanwhile the Truman Committee of the U. S. Senate has published here an interim report that charged cutting off of log exports had "gravely impeded production of necessary items," in the American war production programme. This report was released just about the time the American proposals for a settlement were forwarded to Ottawa.

Reports of the committee's findings have given Canada a "black eye" in respect to its co-operation with the United States, but are based largely upon evidence given by the northwest lumber interests. They have howled loudly because their Crown Grant privileges, which include permission to export unfinished logs, were suspended because of the war emergency. Canadian officials protested recently to the W.P.B. over the testimony of Ben Alexander, the Lumber Co-ordinator, who failed to tell the committee that Canada had reported she was unable to export logs because of the manpower shortage and heavy commitments to Britain.

Although the differences between Canada and the United States on the lumber issue have been widely publicized there is reason to believe that relations between W.P.B. and Munitions and Supply have been in no way strained.

Battle of Production In U. S. Now Won

Industrialists See "Fool Mistakes" Only Bar to Victory, But Fear Inflation and Manpower Shortage — Busy on Postwar Research

By HORACE T. HUNTER
President, The MacLean Publishing Company

Leaders of major American businesses are highly optimistic over the outcome of the war. They see victory as ours in less time than many people expect, provided we make "no fool mistakes" and provided also that:

(1) output of civilian goods is further slashed, possibly down to a third of the 1942 basis;

(2) increasing manpower shortages are offset by raising the work week to at least 48 hours and enlisting up to 60% of available housewives for work in industry;

(3) the growing threat of inflation is combatted by curbing the excessive use of bank credit and stemming increased labor costs;

(4) "dud" production stimulants are replaced by truly inspiring campaigns.

These statements and many others equally important were made last week at a private conference in New York between some 25 publishers or chief editors of business newspaper organizations and the chief executives of leading automotive, airplane, railroad, food, petroleum and manufacturing companies in the United States.

Warm Tribute

The fact that these industrialists, whose companies are now engaged in production efforts aggregating almost $7 billions, took the time to arrange a series of exhaustive and exceedingly frank interviews with this publishing group, was a warm tribute to the wartime value of the business press.

Throughout all discussions three points were conspicuous:

1. The conviction that the Allies will beat down their enemies one by one because of the overwhelming supply of implements of war we have built up and are rapidly transporting to strategic combat zones.

2. A concern over the growth of bureaucratic controls and the necessity for industry to take all-out advantage of its final opportunity to prove the worth of private enterprise.

3. The elaborate research and preparations being made by each of these leading industries to tackle postwar problems, so as to be in a position to win the peace.

853 Plants in Year

The conferences showed that not only is the United States producing enormous volumes of war goods from its established industries, but it is building new industries with mushroom rapidity. There are 853 plants now in war production which were not even on paper when war came to the United States on Dec. 7, 1941.

Figures show that the battle of production has been definitely won. It now remains to be seen whether the whole enormous production machine will be properly used.

And it also remains to be seen how the threat of inflation is to be erased. One industrialist summed up the threat in this way:

"There will be in 1943 a $32 billions gap between the amount of goods for sale and the purchasing power of the people — this after allowing for taxes and 10% war savings. This is a serious threat to maintenance of price ceilings and will make it hard to avoid inflation.

Danger in Wages

"There is danger of inflation, too, in the rise of wages during the past year from 135 to 150 compared to the 1923 basic period without any flattening out as yet. The average work week is about 43½ hours with 3½ hours at overtime rates. The work week will probably be increased to 48 to 50 hours average, with 8 to 10 hours overtime, which is going to bring increased labor costs. The 15% increase in "Little Steel" wages has still to permeate other branches of industry, which will also mean higher costs.

"Canada, Britain and other countries are paying about 50% of war expenditures through taxation. The United States is only paying about 20% and borrowing most of the balance from the banks. This is a great threat to the maintenance of prices and the avoidance of inflation."

The failure to co-ordinate military and industrial planning prior to 1939 has cost the United States billions of dollars and untold time. Everywhere, engineers are struggling with new designs and modifications. No longer is it a case of turning out a new model every year, as it was in peacetime; there is almost a new model every minute! Nothing is static. Changes have to be made constantly to meet war requirements. This not only slows up production, but is tremendously costly, for it applies to tanks, jeeps, guns, airplanes and hundreds of wartime devices.

Now, after long experiments and actual battle performance, there is a genuine conviction among U. S. industrialists that they are producing the finest planes in the world. Experts are now convinced that there is nothing really better. They believe that many so-called shortcomings were not faults at all, but resulted from use of the wrong type for the wrong job.

To understand how the task of building for victory is being accomplished, it is best to look at the picture industry by industry.

Automotive Field

In the automotive field, one leading firm was able to overcome much of the lack of co-ordination because it operated its plants on a decentralized plan. In all, this company has more than 100 plants, which have built up separate organizations. This decentralization enabled every plant to make quick conversions from peacetime to wartime bases.

Some idea of the immensity of production in the automotive and airplane plants was given by one executive who declared that his company's production is now running at $10 millions a day. Last year, its output was a record-breaking $2¼ billions made up of 20% war goods and 80% peace goods. Next year its production will be nearly 100% war supplies and will reach $4¼ billions!

To perform this enormous feat the company has had to add more than

(Continued on page 5, col. 3)

Work Progresses On Malton Deal

Accountants busy on the job of untangling the affairs of the Malton aircraft plant, formerly owned by National Steel Car Corp. and now operated by Victory Aircraft following government action in taking it over, should finish their work in a week or ten days, The Financial Post is told.

Next step will be to hold conferences between company and government representatives at which it is hoped an agreement can be reached as to the price the government will pay National Steel Car for the plant and the various contracts held at the time the plant was taken over early in November. How long this stage will take cannot be foretold at present. It appears that good hopes are held that a satisfactory settlement can be reached without recourse to the courts and formal expropriation proceedings.

Corporation Earnings Grow

Bank of Canada Study Covers Six Years, 484 Firms

Most comprehensive attempt to build up a composite profit and earnings picture for Canadian industry has just been completed by the Bank of Canada in a study of 484 companies.

Covering the six years from 1936 to 1941 inclusive, it includes three pre-war and three war years and illustrates points of interest to industry, investors and the general public. It shows that operating profits, before depreciation, interest and taxes, have risen by 102.3%; that net income to stockholders is up during the same period 51%. Net income paid out in cash dividends has risen 20.5%.

This suggests that this large group of companies is building up an ever-growing stockholder interest in assets against postwar problems of conversion, etc. It suggests on the whole a strong financial standing for Canadian industry.

The study covers all companies with assets of more than $500,000 whose reports were available over the six-year period either in published form or as returns filed with the companies branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, with the exception of four small companies which could not be satisfactorily classified. It is pointed out that reports of these 484 companies for 1941 appear to represent about two-thirds of the total net income paid to stockholders for all companies.

Depreciation, deferred development and patent write-offs have risen over the period each year with the exception of 1938. Investment and other non-operating income has changed but little. Bond interest paid shows a definite downward trend, suggesting that industry is steadily getting out of debt, although to an unknown extent this trend may reflect the results of corporate refundings in 1936 and 1937, practically all with the object of taking advantage of lower interest rates.

Income and excess profits taxes require little comment beyond drawing attention to the fact that here the percentage gain is by far the largest, and that figures up to the end of 1941 do not include the much heavier imposts now applying.

Dividend Trend Down

Actually shareholders have received comparatively little in the way of higher dividends over the six years and in each of the last four years there has been a decided drop. Peak of dividend payments was reached in 1938, since when each year has seen a decline.

On the other hand undistributed income hits its low in 1938 following the prosperous year in 1937. Since then it has been climbing steadily up to last year's peak, well above any other year studied. Fluctuations in stockholders' investment to a great extent reflects the varying amounts of undistributed profits, although other

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Steep Rock Programme Will Now be Accelerated

With the U. S. War Production Board pressing for large production as soon as possible, Steep Rock Iron Mines has had additional reports made that allow for an accelerated programme and a bigger initial output than previously envisaged, The Financial Post is informed.

No change in development procedure is projected but work is to proceed on a 24-hour basis and be speeded up all along the line. Negotiations have been carried on with a large number of contractors and final arrangements are reported "very near completion." There will be no difficulty as far as equipment is concerned, it is stated.

Original plans had called for some production in 1944 and a million tons of ore in 1945. Cyrus Eaton, U. S. financier identified with the financing interests, has since mentioned a much more rapid rate of development; but this was not confirmed by official sources at the time.

Two Statements Filed

Two registration statements have been filed with the Securities Exchange Commission at Washington covering $2,250,000 of 5½% sinking fund debentures, due in 1957, and voting trust certificates for 562,500 shares of capital stock. These preliminary statements indicate that voting trust certificates for an undisclosed number of shares of capital stock are to be offered with each $1,000 face value of bonds. Otis & Co. is named as underwriter. This represents part of the financing only, The Post is informed.

Under the SEC regulations, a "lying in period" of 20 days is provided during which amendments and complementary documents may be filed after lodging of the initial registration statements.

Those Problem People!

Every time Christmas rolls around up comes that perennial stickler — what to get for the secretary, and the filing clerk, and the office boy, and maybe that little nipper who rushes around like a haphazard rocket on inter-office deliveries? Well, here is one Christmas you can solve that problem with advantage to yourself, to the recipient, and most of all to Canada and her war effort. That's right! We mean War Savings Certificates. They can be bought in small denominations — enclosed in the special Christmas folder designed for gift-giving.

Then, of course, there's no good reason why you shouldn't carry the idea *outside* the office — and make this a truly *patriotic* Christmas. Certificates in their Christmas jackets may be purchased at **EATON'S** or at your bank or post office.

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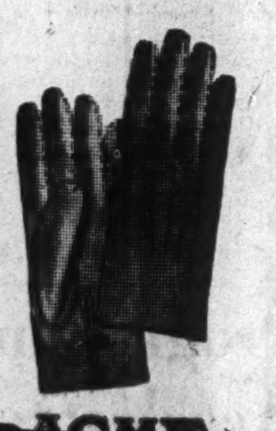

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Canada, Britain and U. S. Form Steel Committee

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON.—A long forward step toward combining resources of the three leading arms producers—Britain, the United States and Canada—is the announcement that a combined steel committee has been created.

This is one of the first fruits of the enlarged scope of the Combined Production and Resources Board which Canada formally joined last month. The announcement says that the new steel committee will recommend means of increasing steel output and obtaining most efficient possible use of steel in the combined war production programme in 1943."

The Canadian member will be D. B. Collyer, of the Department of Munitions and Supply. Hiland G. Batcheller, an American, is chairman. He is a member of the War Production Board staff. His American associates are M. O. Heller, of WPB, and Paul Homan, of the Combined Materials Board.

Geoffrey Crowther, former editor of the London Economist, is the British member. Associated with him are Major E. S. Senior of the British Ministry of Production and Douglas Campbell, British staff of the Combined Materials Board.

Simplification

The apointment of Crowther is particularly interesting for he is the prophet of economy through simplification and standardization. The British have pioneered in this work and their achievement particularly impressed the recent U. S. steel mission to the United Kingdom.

Canada's relations with the steel branches of WPB have always been close and there has been a full exchange of information on production, requirements and estimates in recent months. By bringing the United Kingdom into the picture greater co-ordination of the resources of the three countries will be possible.

See Agreement On Priorities

(Continued from page 1)

and had been permitted to develop from the "end use code," or classification of the final product into which allotted material went. Not everyone in Canada was in possession of such ratings, which were granted only to prime contractors. With PRP going out and a system of bulk allocations taking its place in Canada, the allocation classification system was found cumbersome for general application.

Steel Controller's System

At the same time certain of the controllers in Canada have found the allocation classification system good for their needs.

A dispatch from The Financial Post's Washington correspondent predicts that the decision of the WPB will permit Canada to have her own system of controls, but with some modifications so far as materials imported from the United States are concerned.

This dispatch mentions a recent letter from Donald Nelson, War Production Board chairman, to President Roosevelt, which states that Canada's requirements for orders for her army, navy, shipping and so forth will be placed before the key requirements committee of WPB by U. S. claimant agencies. In other words, the U. S. army would present Canadian army needs, the Maritime Commission the needs of Canadian shipbuilders, the U. S. navy the needs of Canada's navy.

It is thought in Ottawa, however, that Mr. Nelson wrote this letter to the President before Canada's plan had been received at Washington, and that the plan he set forth will be revised.

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Horse Meat Famine

It's a good thing dogs and foxes cannot read. Packing houses which make a specialty of horse meat for the two animals mentioned report an acute scarcity of raw material. Two factors are cited. First, farmers hard pressed for power, are reluctant to part with any horses that they think may be able to work another season. Second, it is difficult to get trucks to transport horses from the farms to the packing plants.

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Wool From Soy

Already a wide range of industrial and food products have been developed from soy beans, which we originally borrowed from China and the list is still growing. It is understood that an excellent wool substitute, equal in many respects to the best Angora, is now being produced from the legume in a Detroit plant.

• • •

Progress

Sometimes, even during the kind of war we are facing today, it would be better, instead of repairing the old machine, to replace with a new modern one and turn the other in for scrap. Recently, the Canadian Westinghouse Company of Hamilton unearthed some startling statistics in regard to ancient electric transformers. One built by the company in 1912 after performing faithful service for 30 years, finally came to the point where major repairs or replacement was necessary.

Routine investigation disclosed that a modern transformer of equal capacity, uses just half as much copper, three-quarters as much sheet steel, and less than half the total weight of all materials. Comments the Westinghouse Company:

"It therefore appeared that the customer could actually purchase a new and better transformer for less money than it would have cost him to rewind and repair the old one, at the same time releasing valuable scrap copper, steel and iron, weighing as much as two new transformers, a truly remarkable example of what improvements in design have accomplished in the last 30 years."

• • •

Who Wants It?

If your city has an iron fence it is thinking of scrapping, it would do well to look into the experience of Buffalo.

The civic fathers there are anxious to assist the scrap drive by selling iron fencing. They have 1½ miles of it, but they can't get a bid, although 24 dealers were asked to submit a price.

The reason, it turns out, is not that the dealers don't want the scrap but that no one will undertake the trouble and expense involved in its removal. Not only is there the labor cost but compensation insurance as well, the dealers point out.

• • •

Farm Income

Cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada during the first nine months of 1942 was up 13 per cent over the corresponding period of a year ago. Total stood at slightly over $670 millions.

Every province participated in the gain, with the exception of Saskatchewan, where the income is chiefly derived from wheat, and farmers have not been able to expand so materially into livestock and other products for which demand and prices have risen since the war. Greatest gains in farm income in the first three quarters of 1942, took place in Ontario, although Quebec, the Maritimes and B. C. also benefitted materially.

• • •

Future of Dehydration

Progress made by the dehydrated foods industry is expected to be permanent. Great possibilities are seen for dehydrated fruit, vegetables and meat.

The new meat especially is believed to have great possibilities. It has been exposed to temperatures of 110 degrees for four weeks without spoilage.

In Canada, dehydrating authorities claim that they can compete with any commercially preserved fruits or vegetables and that in provisioning distant points, especially where planes are involved, the new lightweight, dehydrated fruits and vegetables have great possibilities in the postwar period.

• • •

Alaska Highway Note

Most of the publicity given the tremendous construction job of the new Alaska Highway has concerned the United States Army Engineer Corps. Little has been said about the 52 private American and Canadian contracting firms which have also been doing a big job in pushing through this vital highway.

Originally it was planned for the Army engineers to shove through a pioneer road and for the civilian contractors to follow along building a permanent highway Changed war conditions made rapid completion essential and as a result civilian contractors and army engineers joined to finish the road in record time. The contractors are now gravelling and widening the whole highway to modern standards.

The civilian force on the Alcan Highway is reputedly the largest ever put to work on a single highway job. Mobile forces of more than 6,000 workers were moved into Canada and Alaska by plane, truck, boat and railroad.

• • •

Dairy Statistics

Light is shed on the current, hectic butter situation by a revealing table in the latest monthly dairy report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Added significance is given to the figures when it is remembered that Ontario is, by a wide margin, the leading dairy province of the Dominion.

For the first 10 months of 1942, whole milk output, the basis for all dairy products, was up 5.6% over the same period in 1941. All of this gain and a good deal more went into increases of 25% in cheese, 11% in fluid milk (milk for direct consumption in the urban centres) and 37% in powdered milk, most of which goes to Britain. The extra milk over and above the 5.6% gain largely came out of butter production, down 7% for the first 10 months of the current year.

Says Mr. Meighen Should Be Reappointed to the Senate

Hon. Arthur Meighen, retiring chief of the Conservative party, should now be re-appointed to the Senate, says a correspondent to The Financial Post, who has been a lifelong Liberal. He writes:

"Mr. King's speech before the Pilgrims of the United States was excellent. Whatever his feelings may be, he understands our American cousins and is, and has been, a good interpreter of Canada and the British Empire to our good neighbors to the south.

"Eschewing extreme modesty for the moment, he frankly and courageously boasted of our war effort and, for one who is not given to boasting, he has truly played a large part.

"As a good Liberal I hope that the same largeness of heart will be evidenced by his reappointing Mr. Meighen to the Senate, such a gesture I believe would be welcomed by Liberals. I mean true Liberals and true Conservatives alike."

Corporation Earnings Grow

(Continued from page 1)

items such as contingent or general reserves enter into this.

Among the various industrial groups large gains in net income to stockholders are reported by food and drink, pulp and paper, iron and steel, other non-ferrous metals, chemicals and transportation.

On the other hand certain groups have not found the war period one of advance judging from this list. Tobacco companies, for example, earned less in 1941 than in any of the other years covered. Gold mines have been going down, particularly since 1938. The coal and petroleum group in 1941 had substantially less income for its stockholders than in any of the other five years while electric utilities reached a peak in 1939, since when they have declined.

PROFIT STATISTICS FOR 484 COMPANIES: 1936-41

Millions of Dollars

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Fiscal Year Nearest to Calendar Year	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Net operating profit (before depreciation)	432	522	456	548	690	874
Investment and other non-oper. income (net)	53	60	56	53	49	56
Less:—Depreciation, deferred development & patent write-offs	*110*	*118*	*116*	*126*	*149*	*187*
Bond interest (incl. exchange & amortization of discount)	*78*	*78*	*76*	*76*	*77*	*75*
Net profit before income and excess profits tax provision	297	386	320	399	513	668
Less:—Income and excess profits tax provis.	*50*	*64*	*56*	*78*	*183*	*295*
Net income to stockholders	247	322	264	321	330	373
Net income paid out in cash dividends	195	232	246	238	236	235
Undistributed income	52	90	18	83	94	138
Stockholders' investment (at year-end)	3,546	3,624	3,623	3,663	3,732	3,832
Net income to stockholders as percentage of stockholders' investment (mid-year)	7.0%	9.0%	7.3%	8.8%	8.9%	9.9%

NET INCOME TO STOCKHOLDERS: INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Fiscal Year Nearest to Calendar Year	Number of Companies	Millions of Dollars 1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Food and Drink	64	18.4	21.5	18.3	26.2	22.6	26.0
Tobacco	3	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.4
Leather and Products	6	.5	.7	.5	.9	.7	.8
Rubber Products	6	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.3
Textiles and Apparel	37	7.2	6.9	4.3	10.4	9.8	10.7
Wood Products (incl. Logging)	10	.9	1.2	.7	1.5	1.2	1.3
Pulp and Paper	39	6.9	14.3	4.5	12.5	23.1	27.0
Printing and Publishing	8	1.0	1.2	.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
Iron, Steel and Products	73	11.4	23.1	17.6	19.6	24.1	32.6
Gold	40	39.5	41.8	44.3	43.5	40.9	35.3
Other Non-Ferrous Metals	29	69.3	102.2	75.9	92.5	90.8	100.6
Coal and Petroleum	21	34.3	37.6	35.4	33.3	29.1	28.7
Non-Metallic Minerals (ex. fuels)	16	1.8	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.2
Chemicals	20	8.5	10.1	9.2	12.7	11.3	12.3
Wholesale Trade and Service	22	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.2
Retail Trade	17	4.2	5.2	4.4	5.2	5.4	6.2
Retail Service	15	.4	.7	.9	.9	1.1	1.6
Electric Utilities	24	19.6	22.5	22.1	23.9	21.0	22.3
Communications	6	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.2	9.1
Transportation and Storage	28	5.6	9.7	.6	11.6	23.4	30.3
Total of 484 Companies	484	247.5	322.4	264.1	321.4	330.2	372.9

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	-Sold to-	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Forest Hill Village	Dec.	Fairclough & Co.	3¼%	1943-52	$35,000	103.07	.....
Quebec City	Dec.	L. G. Beaubien & Co. and Syndicate	[illegible]	1943-46	279,000	.....	.....
			3½%	1947-62	921,000	.....	.....
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Dec.	....	....	Mar. 13, '43	45,000,000	99.870	.521%

HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM

MANUFACTURERS . . . Are You Making War Material?

Borrow at the Bank, if necessary, to speed up your production for Canada's war effort.

Despite general Government financing of war projects, there are many "in-between" credit needs where the Bank can be and wishes to be helpful.

Whether you make bullets or beds, cannon or caps, shells or shoes, for our forces—you are welcome to bring your credit problems to the attention of our nearest branch manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

Modern, Experienced Banking Service . . . *the Outcome of 125 Years' Successful Operation*

A158

Annual Meetings

Dec. 18	Marcus Loew's Theat	Toronto
Dec. 18	South. Can. Power	Montreal
Dec. 19	Ymir Yankee Girl	Vancouver
1943		
Jan. 8	Banque Can. Nationale	Montreal
Jan. 14	Provincial Bank	Montreal
Jan. 14	Royal Bank	Montreal
Jan. 20	Bank of Toronto	Toronto

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

Young man, militarily exempt, is now available for responsible position with firm engaged in war work.

Excellent education, background, references. Broad business experience in Britain, U. S. and Canada.

Record of successful negotiating and material expediting in Ottawa, Washington and on West Coast. Priority expert.

Apply nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

A BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN BAG
to Carry Your Best Sentiments

We're proud of these Canadian-made bags. Their fine quality leathers, their skilled workmanship, their beautiful detail makes them handsome gifts any woman would more than welcome on Christmas morning. The bag sketched is typical of the very smart, very fine collection in the Bag Department, Street Floor.

A highly-original bag, a large deep pouch with wide, sash-like carrying straps and beautiful detail, dull calf in black, 20.42.

Simpson's

STREET FLOOR

Write Personal Shopping Service or Telephone TRinity 8111.

This Week The Financial Post Asks

How Should Politics Be Paid For?

The Question: "What practicable alternatives would you suggest to present method of paying most political party expenses out of special contributions?"

J. H. Burnett

Editor, Guardian, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

We have merely a pseudo-democracy. An educated democracy is essential to withstand effectively inroads of dictatorship and bureaucracy. The best way to educate a mixed electorate is to enact compulsory voting, fine absentees, prohibit personal canvassing, make that, as well as bribery and corruption, crimes punishable by fines and imprisonment. Where a corporation is illegally involved withdraw its charter in addition to penalizing its directorate.

Let the government be responsible for the legitimate election expenses, and where a candidate is the cause of an unnecessary contest collect from him part of the costs. This policy would largely eliminate the pork barrel, permit independence in parliament and create an enlightened progressive democracy.

* * *

Charles Bishop

Parliamentary Press Gallery, Ottawa, newspaper correspondent and columnist.

Expenses of any general election are both heavy and legitimate, and I can think of no practical way of meeting them save by contributions to the cause. The state could not foot such bills. It would encourage all kinds of screwball candidates for free time on the air at public cost.

It might remedy abuses if contributions were specifically limited and made public as in the United States and also made subject to parliamentary enquiry.

* * *

W. C. Hipple

Mayor-elect, Sarnia, Ont.

I believe the complete cost of all elections should be borne by the municipal, provincial and federal governments. Each candidate or party would have his share budgeted to him and his space of advertising limited so that all would get an even break. No other funds would be permitted to be used. Accounts would be passed on by the committee representing all parties. Candidates should deposit a bond or surety with the election board. This would stabilize public opinion of how money was used at elections. The elector knowing he is paying for his own vote would be encouraged to exercise his franchise.

Geo. W. James

Editor, Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville, Ont.

Government of, by and for the people can only be a reality when the electors themselves each financially support their own political party. The essential importance of this must be stressed by all possible agencies if democracy is to survive. It can be done by annual subscriptions from each elector and split for federal, provincial and riding purposes.

A party periodical should be included in such a fee and the elector also should be furnished from time to time with reliable information from which he can form opinions derived from study and discussion groups. In our opinion no political party in the future can survive without this set-up.

* * *

D. W. Lang, K.C.

Senior member of Lang & Michener, barristers, Toronto.

Apparently there is no escape from expensive publicity because the public in Canada (as in the United States) is educated by advertising to choose whatever has the biggest and best advertising. True, you don't get support for a political platform in the same way you sell merchandise, but, within certain limits, this generalization applies to them both.

That being the position, the only practical alternative would appear to be the financing of these publicity campaigns by the many and not by the few. The Liberal party in Ontario made the move in that direction a few years ago by establishing a Maintenance Fund Committee which appeals for annual contributions of $1 or more from liberal minded people throughout the province. The primary object is to provide for the maintenance of the permanent central office and staff. This has been a decided success and in my opinion can gradually be enlarged and extended sufficiently to make the acceptance of special contributions at election time unnecessary.

There are other and more pressing problems connected with our parliamentary system that require attention. They are not so patent to the general public but they are basic and must be solved if our system is to function successfully in providing government that truly reflects the will of the people. I refer to the necessity for the enactment of laws governing the selection of party candidates, the constitution of political parties and the method of determining the election of a candidate where more than two are in the field.

* * *

Walter Little

Of Kirkland Lake and Liberal member of parliament for Timiskaming, Ont.

Necessary expenses should be paid from general funds, and there should not be any other expense. I am not at all in favor of what the general practice has been in the past, such as hiring cars to drive voters to the poll and many other ways in which money has been spent to influence voters.

* * *

A. L. Lundell

Editor, Review, Revelstoke, B.C.

As our system of government recognizes government and opposition, I believe there should be election expenses provided by the state federally and provincially. However, I doubt very much if this would eliminate private contributions as it would still be possible to obtain such on some pretext or another.

* * *

Howard S. Ross, K.C.

Of the legal firm of Ross & Cerini, Montreal.

The government should pay all legitimate expenses for candidates, including the necessary paper, printing, halls, clerks and stamps for sending campaign literature, radio fees and fees to a reasonable number of speakers. There should be no solicited subscriptions and full publicity of names, amounts and party should be given.

When I was younger I helped gather and distribute campaign funds. Later I began to wonder why such a time-honored but unsound custom was not abolished before this, as was desired by some legislators, but not enough to pass the required legislation. It is not good democracy that a party and pressure groups and individuals have an advantage such as ample funds give.

* * *

G. S. Thorvaldson

Of the legal firm of Thorvaldson & Eggerison, Winnipeg, and well known in Progressive Conservative circles.

Present methods of financing political parties are out-moded and obsolete. Persons in low as well as high income groups should accept responsibility of financing them.

Most successful political movements in western Canada, namely the farmers political organizations of a few years ago, were financed by a system of annual membership fees adequate to provide funds for local and constituency expenses and provincial organizations including campaign funds. The result was to reduce to a minimum the campaign fund requirements of candidates because of recognition of the source of funds and the personal interest created in the success of candidates financed by the electors themselves. I consider a change to this method essential for proper functions of any democratic party.

* * *

W. V. Udall

Editor, Recorder, Boissevain, Man.

A special fund should be set up by the government and administered by an independent commission to take care of all legitimate election expenses of candidates with safeguards to prevent nondescript candidates running. Funds should be divided between constituencies pro-rata to populations or registered electors.

No firm, corporation or private individual should be allowed to contribute election funds. A publicized statement of receipts and detailed expenditures should appear in a local paper or papers in the constituency contested. Candidates of agents not making full and complete returns should be liable to a fine and imprisonment.

* * *

Emile Vaillancourt

Well-known French-Canadian author, lecturer, etc., Outremont, P.Q.

At the round table of the CBC Discussion Club of Sunday, November 29, Professor John P. Humphrey of McGill University said: "Freedom of speech in peace is curtailed by the fact that the privileged classes generally control the newspapers and the jobs, and apply economic pressure to anyone who talks out of turn."

The only remedy to apply in this case is to oblige the companies publishing the newspapers to make available to the public the lists of their shareholders.

The same measure should apply to electoral funds, whatever they may be, and wherever they may come from, and whatever may be the amount collected. This would mean the elimination of the niggers behind the wood pile.

NAMED PRESIDENT

W. T. Randall, who has been elected president of Neptune Meters Ltd., Toronto. Neptune Meters this year opened a large new plant at Long Branch, Ont., to manufacture precision instruments for war purposes.

U. S. Follows Canadian "Blitz" Loan Pattern

Success of War Financing Tactics in Dominion Influences Change of Policy Across Border; Drive Objective $9 Billions

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON. — The United States this month is engaged in borrowing from its citizens at least nine billion dollars. The campaign marks a partial transition from "tap" to "blitz" in war financing—a change forced by the ever-mounting burdens piling up on the American treasury, plus the influence of the success of the Canadian "blitz" system.

It has been difficult to draw comparisons between the Canadian and American methods of bond selling in the past. In Canada the big "blitz" campaigns have certainly carried what appeared more force because they seem to enlist the whole country in one great emotional effort.

There are no indications yet that the American treasury is coming completely over to the Canadian system, but in the new year there will be many more "blitzes" and selling-campaigns to keep the dollars rolling into those war bonds.

There are at least 344,000 volunteer workers engaged in getting seven million of their fellow Americans signed to the payroll-deduction plan of war bond purchasing. But the $9 billions programme goes far beyond the little fellow, reaching out for every class of investor from the man with a couple of hundred dollars in his bank balance to the commercial banks. Once it is completed the treasury has promised not to enter the capital market again until February.

The U. S. treasury announced two key policies at the outset of the war emergency—no compulsory savings and no high-pressure selling campaigns. The first resolution had to go this autumn when it came to framing a new tax bill and the Congress voted, with treasury approval, a victory tax which is another name for a limited form of compulsory savings. The December campaign obviously has to be backed by some selling pressure for its objective is three billions higher than the famous postwar victory bond campaign that climaxed U. S. war financing after the Armistice in World War 1.

December Campaign

The offerings in this December campaign include the regular war savings bonds, treasury bills and tax anticipation notes plus three special offerings — 26-year 2½% bonds; five-and-one-half-year 1¾% bonds, and ⅞% certificates of indebtedness.

Sale of the three offerings is being pushed by a volunteer committee of 44,000—a victory committee drawn from investment and banking circles; while 300,000 others will push ordinary war bonds and saving certificates.

This is probably only the first of many drives to come. This year, the treasury faced the task of raising $65.5 billions, of which $15.7 billions came from taxes. The rest had to be met by borrowing.

Next year the best estimates are that the U. S. will have to find $100 billions. This means more forced savings, higher taxes and increased pressure to divert consumer funds into savings channels to close the inflationary gap between consumer purchasing power and available civilian supply.

Between 40 and 50 million Americans have made regular or occasional purchases of war bonds and stamps. These are broad figures and they probably boil down to around 23 million who are classified as "regular" buyers. In December the Treasury hopes to up this number by seven million, bringing it to a round figure of at least 30 million.

Algoma Central Terminals news item which appeared in The Financial Post Dec. 12 reporting payment on Dec. 31, 1942, of the 5% first mortgage bond interest installment originally due Dec. 31, 1933, inadvertently intimated that the payment would be nine years' back interest. Actually the interest payment includes nine years' back interest at 5% on the installment which fell due at the end of 1933. The payment thus amounts to 145% of the face value of this coupon, less tax deduction.

Neon Products of Western Canada has declared a dividend of 60 cents a share on its ordinary stock, payable Dec. 22, to shareholders of record Dec. 7. This is the same total amount as paid for 1941 but that year it was distributed in two semi-annual payments of 30 cents each.

WARTIME conditions and labour shortage have limited the supply of Simon's Havana Cigars. But, you can still enjoy their superb Havana bouquet. For, in all Simon's brands, the same high quality has been maintained since 1875.

Simon's
Havana Cigars
La Florena
Cuban Style
All Havana
Pandora
Cedarap
CIGARS

42-1

10's — 25's and 50's

T.I.W.
STEEL PLATE WORK

While operating to capacity producing War equipment, we will do our utmost to take care of our customers' urgent requirements.

DESIGNERS - FABRICATORS - ERECTORS
STORAGE TANKS
PRESSURE TANKS
BINS AND HOPPERS
WELDED AND RIVETTED PIPE

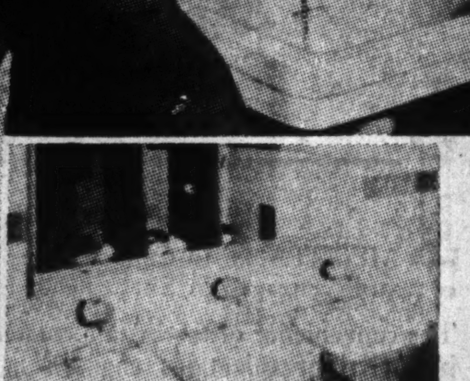
THE TORONTO IRON WORKS LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL

Washrooms—for them—a new industrial problem

More and more, woman power is replacing man power in industry. This tendency has just started. How long it will continue, how far it will go, is anyone's guess. But certainly, the countless thousands of new women workers in industry must be provided with adequate washroom facilities. Wise management has proved to its satisfaction that conveniently located washrooms of ample capacity play an important part in cutting waste time and in promoting worker satisfaction and health.

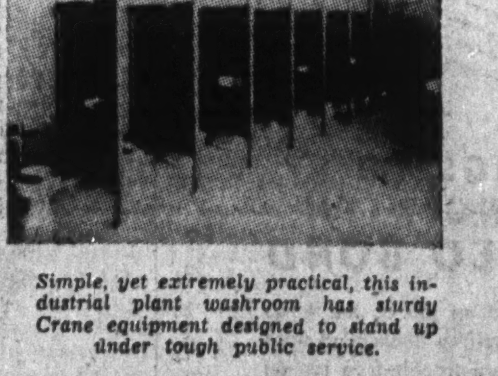
The Crane line of industrial plumbing contains lavatories, closets, drinking fountains, and showers in sizes and styles to meet every industrial requirement. These fixtures are designed to use a minimum of critical materials and to endure the extra tough service that is to be expected in industrial installations.

If yours is an essential industry then your plumbing contractor or the nearest Crane Branch will be glad to assist you in selecting the equipment best suited to your needs.



Such a clean, attractive washroom as this is an invitation to workers to be neat. It promotes employee loyalty, too.

Convenience and efficiency characterize this modern industrial washroom. It is sanitary in appearance and easy to clean.



Simple, yet extremely practical, this industrial plant washroom has sturdy Crane equipment designed to stand up under tough public service.

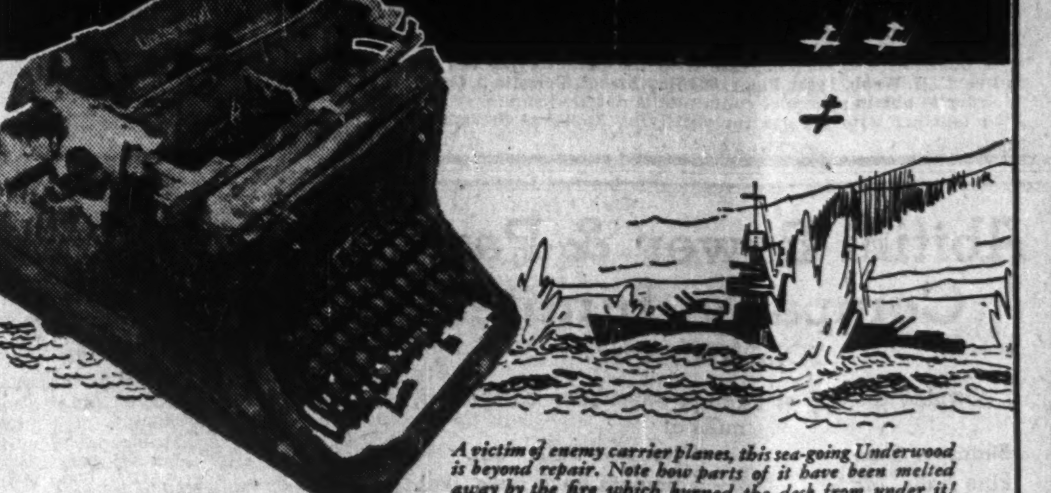
CRANE

CRANE LIMITED: HEAD OFFICE:
1170 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, MONTREAL

VALVES • FITTINGS • PIPE • PLUMBING • HEATING • PUMPS

NATION-WIDE SERVICE THROUGH BRANCHES, WHOLESALERS, PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS

Wanted for Cash!
TYPEWRITERS
to replace casualties like this...



A victim of enemy carrier planes, this sea-going Underwood is beyond repair. Note how parts of it have been melted away by the fire which burned the desk from under it!

● Typewriter casualties, too, *must* be replaced!

This is not easy, because the manufacture of typewriters has been severely restricted. On behalf of Canada's war effort, the Makers of Underwood Typewriters ask your help.

How? By releasing your unneeded machines to implement our national victory program. Every idle typewriter is working for Hitler! Underwood Elliott Fisher will buy them from you *now* for cash, at prices set by the Government.

Underwood technicians will soon put them in fighting trim—and they will then be placed in full-time, front-line war jobs!

Report your spare machines to Underwood Elliott Fisher's nearest office — standard or noiseless models only; up to 20 years of age. Phone or write *today*—and please give model and serial numbers.

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER LIMITED
Joseph L. Seitz, President
Head Office: 135 Victoria St., Toronto
Branches in all Canadian cities

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS — CANADA'S *7-OUT-OF-10 CHOICE

Earning Losses Equal Gains

Earnings per share	1942	1941
	$	$
Beatty Bros., class A	14.33	5.77
Murphy Paint, common	1.68	1.10
Harding Carpets, common	0.50	0.54
Brantford Cordage, 1st pfd.	5.75	5.94

Beatty Bros.

Sales and operating profits of Beatty Bros. for the year ended Aug. 31, were the highest in the company's history. Government restrictions brought a slight decline in sales of domestic products but this was more than offset by sales of war materials. For the current year, it is pointed out, profits will depend to an increasing extent on volume of war orders.

Balance sheet shows strong liquid position while net profits are equivalent to $14.33 a share on the class A stock, after allowing for dividends on first and second preferred. This compares with $5.77 a share for the preceding year. The company redeemed its entire first preferred issue on Dec. 15 at $110 a share, plus accrued dividends. At Aug. 31, there was $872,500 of this stock outstanding.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1942	1941
	$	$
Operating profit	2,145,038	1,045,263
Less: Salaries and fees	66,840	63,140
Depreciation	143,854	142,028
Income & E. P. taxes	*1,274,192	510,961
Net profit	660,152	329,133
Less: Preferred divids.	101,325	104,185
Surplus for year	558,827	224,948
Add: Previous surplus	2,698,427	2,511,043
Life insur. adj.	859	654
Profit on assets	10,685	9,427
Refund. portion E.P.T.	44,929	......
Less: N. Z. surp. adj.	......	46,818
Loss on pref. red.	3,505	829
Earned surplus for'wd.	3,310,222	2,698,426

*Includes $44,929 as refundable portion.

	1942	1941
Earned per share:		
Class A	$14.33	$5.77
Paid	nil	nil
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	7,863,073	6,048,920
Current liabilities	2,035,152	929,811
Working capital	5,827,921	5,119,109
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Cash	515,097	243,713
Investments	2,670,068	301,523
Accounts receivable	1,962,363	3,263,109
Inventories	2,462,837	1,976,020

Brantford Cordage

With crops throughout Canada well above the average, and the company's export business well maintained, the volume of sales during the year ended Aug. 31, 1942, and the results of the season's business, may be considered as satisfactory, W. M. Messecar, president, states in the Brantford Cordage Co. annual report. During the year 199 first preference shares were redeemed and cancelled, leaving 35,660 shares outstanding.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1942	1941
	$	$
Operating profit	521,054	594,988
Less: Ex. & legal fees	48,750	49,845
Directors' fees	7,000	7,000
Depreciation	13,245	10,547
Income & E.P. taxes	187,191	234,460
Inv. res.	60,000	80,000
Net profit	204,868	213,136
Less: First pref. divds.	46,449	47,477
Surplus for year	158,419	165,659
Add: Prev. surplus	1,052,054	882,698
Disct. shs. red.	897	3,603
Prof. bonds sold	......	94
Earned surplus for'd.	1,211,370	1,052,054
Earned per share:		
First preferred	$5.75	$5.94
Paid	1.30	1.30
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	2,431,232	2,238,083
Current liabilities	247,099	270,811
Working capital	2,184,133	1,967,272
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Cash	742,141	728,457
Accounts receivable	479,962	200,080
Inventories	1,209,129	1,110,702
Fixed assets	1,208,073	1,205,223
Less: Depreciation	895,781	881,986

Harding Carpets

The year ended October 31, 1942, was one of difficulty and uncertainty with operations curtailed somewhat by shortage of labor and materials, says A. E. Cuthbertson, president, in the annual report of Harding Carpets. Inventories enabled the company to cope to a considerable extent with the continued demand with the result that final profits were only slightly below those for the previous year.

Equipment is being turned over as much as possible to manufacture of military fabrics, supplying materials, including some carpets for military, naval, air force and wartime housing use.

No accurate forecast of the future is possible, says Mr. Cuthbertson, owing to the uncertain outlook for labor and raw materials, while profits will be limited to government action. Under the Excess Profits Tax Act, the company will be allowed to retain 70% of its standard profit, which has been set at $98,075. During the term of the act, therefore, future net operating profits will be limited to about $68,000, which is equivalent to 39 cents a share on present capitalization.

Presumably reflecting these conditions the extra dividend of five cents per share usually declared at this time has been omitted for the first time since Jan., 1940. The regular semi-annual dividend of ten cents has been declared payable Jan. 2 to shareholders of record Dec. 17.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Oct. 31

	1942	1941
	$	$
Operating profit	230,190	314,647
Add: Subsid. divd.	17,655	......
Total earnings	247,845	314,647
Less: Depreciation	22,981	24,214
Income & E.P. taxes	98,000	185,000
Inv. res.	40,000	11,334
Net profit	86,864	94,099
Less: Common divids.	52,361	52,241
Surplus for year	34,503	41,858
Add: Previous surplus	254,988	196,356
Tax adj.	22,651	16,774
Earned surplus forw'd.	312,142	254,988
Earned per share:		
Common	$0.50	$0.54
Paid	0.30	0.30
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	695,075	783,756
Current liabilities	343,570	545,201
Working capital	351,505	238,555
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Cash	3,986	21,378
Accounts receivable	146,278	213,386
Inventories	544,789	548,992
Bank loans	222,000	279,000

Murphy Paint Co.

Murphy Paint Co. had higher gross and net earnings in the year ended Aug. 31. This enabled the company to increase the dividend on the common from 40 to 80 cents a share. During the year the company spent $115,000 on plant. Plans have been approved for the purchase of a property at Windsor and installation of the necessary equipment.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1942	1941
	$	$
Operating profit	514,858	248,111
Add: Other income	188	1,244
Total earnings	515,046	249,355
Less: Exec. remuner.	54,439	56,373
Directors' fees	3,750	250
Legal fees	899	5,255
Depreciation	44,960	21,309
Income & E. P. tax.	204,000	68,000
Inventory res.	70,000	......
Net profit	137,086	98,168
Less: Pref. divds.	21,274	10,972
Common divds	55,040	27,520
Surplus for year	60,772	59,674
Add: Prev. surplus	*381,568	334,345
Earned surplus forw'd	442,340	394,019

*Adjusted.

	1942	1941
Earned per share:		
Preferred	$35.44	$25.35
Paid	5.50	5.50
Common	1.68	1.10
Paid	0.80	0.40
Working Capital	$	$
Current assets	929,743	732,245
Current liabilities	357,221	235,282
Working capital	572,522	496,963
Balance Sheet Changes	$	$
Cash	172,129	22,912
Investments	......	49,708
Accts. receivable	308,229	349,352
Inventories	440,193	354,684
Fixed assets	327,234	256,378
Inventory res.	70,000	......

ADDED TO BOARD

Norman J. Dawes, president of National Breweries Ltd., who has been elected to the board of directors of Canada Starch Co.

Newsprint Mill Stocks Drop

Canadian and other North American newsprint mills shipped nearly 12,000 tons more paper than they produced in November, reducing mill stocks by a like amount.

Aggregate mills stocks at the end of last month were the lowest they had been in several years, largely due to accumulation of supplies by American publishers.

Mill Stocks of Newsprint
(In tons)

	—As at Nov. 30—	
	1942	1941
Canada	91,325	142,030
United States	10,168	9,904
Newfoundland	64,357	80,722
Total	165,850	232,656

The Shareholder

Dividend payments in the United States in the first 10 months of this year declined almost 10% below the level of the corresponding level in 1941, according to Department of Commerce reports. This drop is almost identical with that reported by The Financial Post recently for Canadian dividend payments, which declined about 11%. It appears to be due to the same factors, such as higher corporate taxes, higher working capital needs of an expanding war industry, desire to strengthen cash position in anticipation of greater financial needs and uncertainties after the war, and also to lower payments on arrears this year.

This supports the evidence noted in Canada that a definite ceiling has been placed on profits which is acting as an influence toward reducing investor income. So far, however, there is little cause for worry as the permitted profit levels are reasonably satisfactory.

• • •

Distillers operating in the United States — Distillers Corp.-Seagrams and Hiram Walker so far as Canadians are concerned—should be able to hold their profits, before taxes, near recent high levels. This is the view expressed by a large U. S. statistical organization. Lower liquor sales are in prospect, offset to a considerable extent by expanding production of industrial alcohol for the government. Margins on industrial alcohol sold to the U. S. government are relatively small, a profit of 4c. a gallon plus 3c. a gallon allowance for executive costs. Final net earnings after taxes, however, will not likely maintain recent levels.

This analysis of the situation follows closely that recently given by H. C. Hatch in presenting the annual report of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. He mentioned rationing of liquor sales to conserve inventories and increasing output of alcohol for war purposes. He also intimated that profits would not hold last year's level.

• • •

Japan's stock markets have been slipping badly in spite of official Japanese announcements of "victories" in the Pacific war area, according to the Wall Street Journal. This is interpreted to mean that rumors of Japanese defeats in the Pacific, heavy shipping losses, rapid taking over of private business by government and the army, and weaknesses of the greater East Asia development programme are outweighing continued public propaganda about war successes.

Japanese authorities are apparently taking drastic steps to control and bolster prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. A semi-official stock concern buys stocks which are declining and officials constantly warn against speculation. Police are said to question traders who sell shares in inordinate quantities. Growing nervousness over the future of private business in Japan is said to be a factor in market declines.

Standard Chemical Co.'s directors have decided to postpone any dividend for the current year until after March 31, R. M. Sedgwick, vice-president, states. Higher excess profits taxes and their effect upon the company's earnings, together with uncertainty in conditions brought about by difficulty in getting raw materials, account for this action.

Barry & McManamy, of Quebec city, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market, announce that J. Girard Delagrave and Olivier Samson have been admitted into partnership in the firm. The business will continue under the same firm name.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada reports 572 shares of capital stock have been issued, bringing the number of shares outstanding to 842,102

Tire and Gas Situation Outlined by Stewart

Administrator Tells Truckers Hopes For More Gasoline or Rubber Are Out For Duration; Urges Conservation Measures

No easing of oil supplies is in sight while the war lasts, James Stewart, Administrator of Services, told the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario, at Toronto.

As the tempo of war stepped up and Allied action became more positive, needs of the armed forces would increase by leaps and bounds. Since the Allied nations looked to this continent for the bulk of their oil supplies, then we could expect to see tankers now carrying oil to this country diverted to the seat of war operations.

A similar situation exists in rubber. As needs of the armed forces increased, the amount for civilian use would decrease. Most passenger cars on the road today and many trucks operators would have to make their present tires last for the duration.

Only 60% its normal supply of rubber will be available to the transportation industry in 1943; despite the number of trucks carrying essential war materials.

Mr. Stewart said:

"The rubber supply in this country is a matter of grave concern and the transportation industry has a duty and responsibility to see that no stone is left unturned to conserve their tires. To this end speeds should be curtailed, overloading absolutely prohibited, frequent inspections instituted, and in fact tires should be guarded even more carefully than the money you own, for they are more precious today than money."

Truck Shortage

Mr. Stewart reported that the Motor Vehicles Controller is working on plans to alleviate the shortage of trucks. However, only those engaged in essential hauling will be able to obtain relief.

Great West Saddlery Co. has declared an extra dividend of $6 a share on the second preferred stock along with the regular quarterly of 75 cents, both payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Dec. 23. This payment will eliminate arrears on the second preferred.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

*	Mach and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities	8	7	3	4	10	12	7	15	15	8	19	95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
***1935 to date:**												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	128.3	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1942: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	74.3	71.9	74.5	45.9	112.8	88.7	99.2	75.1	64.4	91.1	70.4	66.8
Feb.	73.4	69.3	69.7	43.6	108.7	85.5	96.3	73.9	62.1	91.1	67.7	64.7
Mar.	69.7	66.1	70.9	41.2	104.3	75.8	92.8	74.0	62.0	89.4	67.5	62.3
Apr.	70.6	63.2	69.6	41.4	102.4	74.2	93.1	73.9	60.2	88.4	66.3	61.1
May	74.7	61.1	70.5	43.2	104.3	73.5	94.2	75.7	60.7	87.4	66.4	62.0
June	76.2	61.1	69.6	44.5	106.6	73.9	93.6	76.8	64.3	87.7	68.1	62.8
July	76.6	58.9	65.3	46.6	100.4	75.9	95.5	75.3	65.2	81.7	67.8	62.4
Aug.	76.0	56.0	61.2	47.5	97.7	75.3	98.3	73.1	66.9	71.9	67.8	61.6
Sept.	77.9	55.9	62.0	49.0	99.8	74.2	98.7	71.2	67.1	69.0	69.2	62.6
Oct.	80.3	57.8	64.9	51.0	99.6	74.0	98.9	70.8	67.9	70.3	72.0	65.0
1942: Weekly Figures:												
Nov. 5	81.5	57.2	66.0	52.2	99.4	73.8	101.7	71.5	68.2	71.1	75.1	66.2
Nov. 12	82.0	62.8	71.0	53.9	99.8	75.5	105.4	73.8	70.5	71.5	76.6	67.6
Nov. 19	82.0	62.4	71.7	53.2	101.7	75.5	105.3	74.1	70.7	72.2	76.5	66.8
Nov. 26	82.7	64.4	73.3	53.7	103.2	78.4	106.3	76.0	73.2	72.7	77.9	67.9
Dec. 3	84.3	66.3	79.3	55.4	104.1	82.3	108.8	78.9	77.9	74.1	82.0	69.5
Dec. 10	85.6	67.0	85.3	55.2	109.1	83.7	108.9	77.8	76.8	73.9	80.8	69.3

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominon Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Dec. 15	96.13	63.87	61.87	17.52
Dec. 14	96.08	63.72	61.80	17.57
Dec. 12	95.95	63.31	62.09	17.54
Dec. 11	95.86	63.10	61.98	17.57
Dec. 10	95.92	63.33	62.21	17.67
Dec. 9	95.62	64.14	62.37	17.62
Month ago	92.53	61.20	62.78	16.16
Year ago	91.31	84.39	68.11	18.38
High 1942	96.35	83.71	71.01	18.86
Low 1942	79.85	59.16	58.74	15.44

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Dec. 15	49.3	62.3	57.9	65.55	45.48
Dec. 14	49.1	62.1	57.7	66.55	45.71
Dec. 12	49.0	62.1	57.7	66.18	45.48
Dec. 11	48.7	61.8	57.4	65.11	46.16
Dec. 10	48.8	61.8	57.4	66.45	45.82
Dec. 9	48.8	61.7	57.4	65.60	45.99
Month ago	45.5	58.2	54.0	60.09	42.76
Year ago	41.6	60.1	53.9	75.70	57.42
High 1942	49.5	62.3	57.9	77.18	54.82
Low 1942	39.6	53.5	49.8	47.98	33.47

DIRECTOR

G. Stubington, who has been elected a director of the Western Assurance Co. and the British America Assurance Co. Mr. Stubington is assistant general manager of both companies.

Canadian Car Plan Advances

Scheme to Liquidate Arrears on Preferred in Final Stages

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of Canadian Car & Foundry Co. are understood to have approved a plan for liquidation of dividend arrears on the preferred stock.

At present these amount to $9.55 a share. Under the plan it is proposed to provide for the cash payment of $2.55, increase the dividend rate to $2.10, and set the call figure at $35 for the $25 par preferred.

Set Up Safeguards

The plan also provides for establishment of a preferred stock sinking fund fixed at 15% of annual net profits remaining after all charges and prefered dividends, commencing with the current fiscal year.

As additional protection for the preferred, no dividends may be paid on the common stock out of earned surplus of Sept. 30, 1941, which amounted to some $7½ millions inclusive of the war claims proceeds. Common dividends, accordingly, will only be payable out of profits earned after Sept. 30, 1941.

May Retain Interest

Another feature is designed to give preferred shareholders an opportunity of retaining their interest in the company in the event their stock is redeemed. On redemption, non-transferable rights will be given to shareholders entitling them to purchase one share of common stock at $20 a share for each share of preferred.

Provision is made for cancellation of 20,000 preferred shares now in the company's treasury, and an appropriate increase in the authorized common stock will be made to provide for exercise of the rights. The authorized common stock will be increased to 645,800 shares. There are 365,800 shares now outstanding.

No additional preference shares ranking equally or ahead of the present stock, or any funded debt, can be created without the consent of at least two thirds in value of the outstanding preferred stock.

Market Opinions

Market students this week have few new developments to discuss but mention background strength and the caution that the near future may not see important gains.

Barron's, N. Y. (The Trader)—Stock market for over a month has been extremely lethargic. Disinterest of investors and speculators is vividly portrayed by the low volume of trading in the normal active month of December. Lack of liquidating pressure is revealed by the maximum reaction of less than 3¼ points from the November high. Such imponderables as the course and length of the war, degree and extent of wartime control, all tend to discourage new commitments from sources powerful enough to exert a real impress upon the price structure

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

Former sales manager and executive who for personal reasons has been inactive for the past two years would appreciate opportunity of becoming associated with any established business firm that would be interested in the services of a man with the following qualifications and experience: Age 46; married; resident of Canada for 25 years; 20 years experience as sales manager and as executive in large public utility. Experience includes administrative, construction, financial and personnel problems. Well known in business and financial circles throughout Ontario; present salary is less important than desirable connection and future opportunity; references of any nature submitted upon request. Services immediately available. Apply nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

Notice to Holders of Direct and Guaranteed Debentures of the

CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that a Plan for Refunding the Direct and Guaranteed Debentures of the City of North Vancouver, British Columbia, is being recommended to debenture holders for their approval by the City of North Vancouver Debenture Holders Committee.

In order to become effective the Plan requires that holders of at least 51% of the City's Direct and Guaranteed Debentures register approval to its terms. Accordingly, the Committee desires to urge all holders of City of North Vancouver Direct and Guaranteed Debentures to communicate with the Secretary to the Committee, C. H. Webb, Tenth Floor, 302 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ontario, in order to obtain a circular containing a detailed summary of the Plan together with a Form for signifying approval thereto.

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BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

Is This a "Bull" Market?

A Subscriber Asserts Positively That It Is

In the Nov. 21 issue of The Financial Post appeared opinions on stock market trends from a number of readers. These statements inspired another subscriber to submit his ideas immediately and, as he terms it, "go out on a limb and predict."

Author of the comment which follows is an economist with wide experience in business and stock market forecasting, a graduate of McGill University, the London School of Economics and Harvard University and with extensive Canadian and American experience and at present connected with the University of Toronto.

This subscriber was intrigued by the comments of your contributors to recent issue (Nov. 21) on the outlook for the principal stock markets.

"Intrigued" but disappointed. At the end of the longest bear market on record bar one, no one of your contributors went out on a limb. If one or another began to crawl out, shortly he sawed himself off with some such statement as "this advance will not be spectacular."

This subscriber's convictions may be put under the following headings:

Technical: Generally the recent action of all markets calls to mind the proven saying: in the initial stages of a bull market good news is ignored, the advance looks slow compared to the frequent minor reactions. Chart readers may look at the number of "lines" which are forming in leading New York stocks other than "war babies" and ask themselves: considering past and present volume do these lines represent well handled far-sighted liquidation, or that persistent willingness to take stock with care not to bid up the market, which is the earmark of accumulation?

Financial: It is upwards of three years since the investor, big or little, has had a fling. Waiting on the sidelines with plenty of cash or collateral, he has a particularly strong urge to profit, an urge which is always developed by the deprivations of wartime. In the United States a tax which had removed the incentive to realize capital gains has recently been modified more or less favorably.

A new tax philosophy is showing its head both in Canada and the United States. We have evidence in the Congressional amendments to the U. S. tax bill that corporate income is not going to be taxed out of existence.

Economic: Straws too numerous to mention all point in the same direction, namely cessation of the desire to regiment business for regimentation's sake, coupled with a re-examination of certain existing and proposed regimentations as a means of winning the war.

Why think in terms of an immediate postwar depression? What we had the last time was a postwar boom, particularly in commodities not subject to price control; which in turn forced the short, sharp, liquidating depression of 1921-22; then the "new era" 1923-29. This time the strong suggestion is for a much longer initial boom, uninterrupted by any extended recession, until it is proved one way or the other that we have devised means to prevent the thing from being overdone. Let us hazard the guess of a minimum boom of five years.

The War: Having been reconciled to the sacrifices and effort demanded by a long war, we cannot readily adjust our sights to the possibilities, even probabilities, inherent in the present situation. Meaning of course: the situation which grows out of the preoccupation of the German Army with the eastern front at the instant it is menaced on the southern front, and potentially threatened on all other fronts.

Another simple observation applicable at this time is: in an organization as finely knit as the German Army the failure of a few keymen to carry on as confidently and energetically as they have done may start the whole on the way to disintegration. Let a few generals become disgruntled with the Hitler intuition; let these and others subordinate begin to lose confidence in the outcome; let a quartermaster "infected" handle a transport snarl less efficiently; let a few of these things happen and the snowball is rolling downhill.

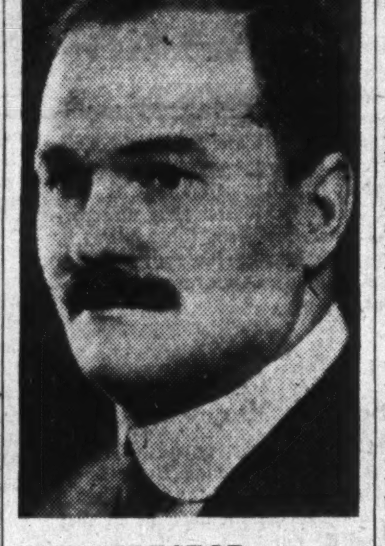
German Morale

Ludendorf told us in his memoirs that Germany was strong in the spring of 1918, she was roundly beaten by the summer. Ludendorf adds the key: defeatism at the top operated cumulatively all along the line. German leaders especially are subject to defeatism; they have nothing to sustain them, no faith in any power but themselves; they are elated or depressed with no hope in time of trial.

This subscriber will now go out on a limb and predict.

1. A strong upward movement in all markets—New York, London, Canada, golds—getting under way before the end of this year.

2. A peace stock or victory emphasis in the movement—golds in the forefront; perhaps oils not far behind, particularly in New York, U. S. utilities participating; as well as motor stocks, rubbers, airlines, some building stocks, electricals, chemicals, agriculturals, with rails, and steels, base metals, airplane manufacturing and shipbuilding laggards if not declining.



NEW DIRECTOR

Hon. Charles A. Dunning has been elected a director of Canadian Pacific Railway to fill one of the vacancies created by the deaths of Sir Herbert Holt and W. N. Tilley, K.C. Mr. Dunning is president of Ogilvie Flour Mills and a director of several other Canadian companies.

Battle of Production In U. S. Now Won

(Continued from page 1)

100,000 employees. It may have to get another 75,000, which would bring the total payroll to 500,000. To date it has had no difficulty in getting men, but it has found it hard to keep up the supply of trained foremen.

The answer to the manpower shortage lies in a longer work week and greater employment of married women, young men below military age and the bringing in of Mexican help for Pacific coast plants.

Transportation

Beset as they are with a 100% increase in passenger business and unparalleled demands on equipment for the movement of war goods, the railroads are not in favor of rationing travel. An executive of one of America's greatest railways put it succinctly when he said that travel rationing would be impractical and that the government was anxious to keep away from it because of the tremendous detail involved.

According to this executive, there was considerable agitation for a radius limit on shipments such as beer, fruit, etc. His attitude was that he would not favor it unless it became absolutely necessary, for it would destroy business connections built up at great expense.

Short of equipment,—one major road is carrying vastly increased tonnage and passengers with fewer cars and less locomotives—the railways are striving to get additional priorities for new rolling stock and rails, so as to avoid the danger of breakdowns such as Germany is experiencing.

Fantastic Demand

Railroad labor problems are still acute. They are faced now with a demand for increased wages which would be so fantastic that they have not yet figured out what it would amount to. As it is, many firemen are earning $450 per month and no one works over nine hours a day.

Although union regulations say the men must not run more than 3,600 miles a month, which means that frequently a man will work two days and have one day off, there is some desire by the men to give additional service in spite of these restrictions, and earn additional pay.

Food Front

According to the head of one of America's greatest food corporations, Uncle Sam's grocery problem is a serious one, for the nation does not produce more than about 5% in excess of requirements. Importations have been cut off on many lines and this has caused many shortages.

Further shortages have been caused by hoarding. Investigations among grocers have revealed that:

34% of customers were hoarding greatly.

63% of customers were hoarding slightly.

3% of customers not at all.

Despite shortages, fewer luxuries and less selection, the American public will still be well fed. The American fighting man is eating well and inventories are being built up to ensure that he continues to do so.

Praises Price Ceilings

Praise for price ceilings came from this food executive. If there had been no ceiling, he said, coffee would now be selling at $1.50 a pound, butter at $1 and sugar at 20 cents. The ceilings, he said, had not yet interfered with output; had not yet reached any point where operations were profitless.

Countless new problems in the food industry are being solved by experiment and research. Much of the success of the solutions lies in anticipating changes and restrictions, so as to be ready for them For example, when one firm realized there was going to be a shortage of tin, it was prepared to use black iron containers for coffee. But when it found iron was going on the short list it changed to glass containers. Before the rubber washer and tin cap were banned for glass containers this company was ready with a paper cap which gives sufficient vacuum efficiency for a limited time.

Another example lies in the tapioca field. Although there is a good tapioca supply on hand, a search began for substitutes when tapioca shipments began to fall off. The search led to a waxy sorghum substance which grows in the U. S. Not only is it good for a 50% mixture with tapioca, but research indicates it may produce a finer, better form of tapioca than the pure product.

Maintain Brand Lines

The food industry believes that elimination of branded lines by the government would be a tremendous mistake; that it would be a serious threat to the American system and free speech, for there would be less advertising and fewer publications.

Experiments are being made now with the marketing of "Victory" products, which are made by different companies under one brand. Porto Rico is being used as the experimental field, and if they are successful there, the plan would spread to the United States. Is it a coincidence that Rexford Tugwell, the New Dealer, is now a government official in Porto Rico?

Advertising in wartime is so important to one food corporation doing a business of upwards of $100 millions a year that it is maintaining or even slightly increasing its appropriation for 1943. It is taking the advice of Bernard M. Baruch that they must keep their sign in the window whether they have the goods to sell or not.

Oil Shortage

A forecast that "A" cards for gasoline soon will be cut out altogether was voiced by leading oil men, who contend that there should be no pleasure driving at all in view of the critical petroleum situation in the eastern states.

According to these men, the shortage of oil and gasoline is "very acute." Shipments to the eastern states are only 100,000 barrels a day instead of the normal 1.5 million barrels.

Queried on the position of the Axis nations for oil, these officials said that Germany and Italy had been able to get along on the following basis:

(1) They are nearer to the fighting field.

(2) Delivery of new planes to the front is much less a problem for them than for the Allies.

(3) They are not using petroleum for domestic purposes; they have learned how to get along without it.

(4) Synthetic plants were in operation before the war.

Axis Miracle

Despite these advantages, these officials agreed it was miraculous that the Axis had been able to carry on with all the demands being made on them. However, they felt that the more fronts that are opened, the more embarrassing the situation becomes for them. Their very nearness to the fighting field would make them increasingly vulnerable to bombing as our air strength develops.

On the petroleum industry's other wartime front — synthetic rubber production — delays are being encountered. Failure to get priorities for some necessary materials has kept the building of some plants behind schedule. Ships, planes and ordnance as well as rubber are high on list of U. S. priorities.

Production Incentives

A tip for Canadian manufacturers who rely upon speakers and posters to raise morale and production in their plants, came from an official of the U. S. Office of War Information. He said:

"Posters and brass hat military speakers, which were used in plants early in the war, are found to be ineffective. The most effective types of appeal as incentives to the workmen are:

"(1) Returned soldiers from battlefronts who have used their equipment and can tell the workmen how satisfactory it was or, in some cases, where certain changes are required. Talks from these men are more effective than from the highest military officer on the home staff.

"(2) Blitzed equipment of their own and of the enemy. Six portable exhibits of this kind have been prepared and will be routed through industrial areas."

C.P.R. DIRECTOR

S. G. Blaylock has been elected a director of Canadian Pacific Railway, filling one of the vacancies created by the deaths of Sir Herbert Holt and W. N. Tilley, K.C. Mr. Blaylock is president and managing director of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. and a director of other Canadian companies.

The Bondholder

Third Victory Loan bonds are enjoying a firm market with the current price around 99⅝ to 99⅞. Bond traders report that so far the number of bonds of this latest issue which have been coming out for trading have been much lighter than at the same time for the Second Victory Loan, indicating that, so far at least, this loan is sticking somewhat better. The Second Victory Loan is now quoted around 100 to 100⅛ and the First Victory Loan 101 to 101¼.

• • •

Newsprint bonds were one of the most featured groups during the past week in the corporation list. Among the most active were Consolidateds at 65½ and Abitibi COD's around 57¾ bid, both up some four points on the week. Traders attribute much of the strength to the reports of an impending price increase for newsprint, a figure of $5 per ton being most prominently mentioned while some feel that a $10 increase would not be out of the way.

At the same time reports of production curtailment got around to mentioning figures with a cut of 24% being talked. Such a cut, if based on 1940 production, would lower the newsprint operating rate to around 55% of capacity. This development met with virtually no reflection in the market, an indication to traders that the market had already had sufficient time to discount the condition.

• • •

War savings stamps worth $27 millions have been sold in Canada since they first went on sale May 27, 1940. The 108 million stamps which have been sold, if strung from end to end, would cover the 1,700 miles between Ottawa and Saskatoon. Stamps are being sold through about 45,000 outlets, including post offices, banks, trust and loan companies, retail stores, theatres, restaurants and at the offices of public utility companies. Up to Nov. 30, 1942, $22.5 millions worth of stamps had been used to buy war savings certificates, indicating that some $4.5 millions are outstanding.

• • •

Australian bonds have been a good reflection of the war in the Pacific. Last March when the Japanese tide was running at the full Australian 4½'s of 1956 were quoted in New York at 36⅛. During the past week they got up to a new 1942 high of 74.

• • •

Ottawa in calling tenders for an issue of $130,343 2½ and 3% 10 and 15-year serials notes that the gross debenture debt of the city will be less by a little over $9 millions at the end of this year than at Dec. 31, 1935, representing a reduction of 37.8%. It will be further reduced from the present $14.7 millions total by over another million during 1943.

Bond Traders Elect New President

James Wilson, of A. E. Ames & Co., was elected president of the Toronto Bond Traders' Association at the group's recent annual meeting. Other executives elected were: **H. D. BEATTY**, Brawley, Cathers & Co., vice-president; **L. M. WIGHTMAN**, Fairclough & Co., secretary. Committee members: **D. K. CASSELS**, Cochran, Murray & Co.; **GEO. ROSE**, Goulding Rose & Co.; **W. E. PARKER**, Dominion Securities Corp.; **T. H. BAKER**, **A. M.** Ramsay & Co.; **S. COX**, **J. R. Meggeson** & Co.; **R. A. WEBSTER**, Royal Bank of Canada.

VICTORY LOAN BONDS

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7% c pf. ($100 & $5) R. 7% US pa Q
1¾US .. Feb 2/42 Jan 3-xd 31
1¾%US . May 1/42 Apr 1-xd 31
1¾%US . Aug 1/42 Jul 2 xd 30
1¾%US Nov 2/42 Oct 3-xd 1
Paid: 1941—7%; 1940—7%
Com. (np) Rate $2US p.a. (Q)
0.50US . Mar 31/42 Mar 2-xd 27
0.50US .. Jun 30/42 Jun 1-xd 29
0.50US .. Sep 30/42 Aug 31-xd 28
0.50US .. Dec 31/42 Dec 1-xd 30
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The Editorial Page . .

Must Face Food Rationing

This week and last thousands of Canadian housewives spent hours trudging from store to store in search of a pound of butter. If for no other reason, than to stop this appalling waste of effort the government should immediately adopt some system of rationing.

The average housewife has never had enough time at her disposal to handle her numerous tasks. To ask her to stand hours in line for an essential commodity like butter is inviting trouble.

There is no use disguising the fact that we are steadily running into a tight situation in a substantial list of foods. With domestic consumption, plus heavy exports, rapidly overhauling production, shortages such as we have experienced both in butter and in beef, are likely to occur more and more frequently as the war progresses.

Under the circumstances some sort of rationing must be faced so that our dwindling supplies will be at least evenly distributed and with a minimum of effort.

In the case of butter, beef, and other domestic lines, it may not be necessary to make rationing apply to the whole population, but for urban centres at least it offers the only sound solution. Without rigid control of distribution, there is no check against hoarding, black markets and the spreading of rumors, any of which may cause serious damage to home front morale.

Our Constitution and Beveridge

One thing about the Beveridge report on which there will be pretty general agreement is this and it applies to Canada just as much as Britain: Our whole setup for administration of social services needs drastic overhaul. The Beveridge report would do that job for Britain whether or not Canada undertakes any similar programme. Our social service system is, in many respects, an inefficient and out of date machine for doing today's job.

Streamlining or rationalizing the Canadian social service machine would almost inevitably involve a reallocation of powers between provinces and the Dominion and that would resurrect the thorny constitutional question.

And on that question our constitutional experience since 1935 has driven home two points.

First is that constitutional tinkering requires the support of Provincial and Federal Governments. The failure of the Bennett's unemployment insurance act of 1935 is evidence that the Dominion cannot invade provincial fields without provincial consent, and the frequent failures of Mr. Aberhart's debt legislation is evidence that provincial invasions of the federal field cannot succeed unless the Dominion so desires.

Second is that to get that unanimity of opinion, constitutional changes must be presented piecemeal.

The Bennett 1935 reforms were presented in an indigestible lump to a startled Canada. The Rowell-Sirois recommendations had the same weakness. Both failed to get very far, and it does not seem likely that the provinces could be "sold" on any other wholesale constitutional revision.

By underwriting an "all-or-nothing" report, provinces might easily surrender far more of their powers than they bargained for. Weak points are likely to arouse such opposition that strong points will be lost and a whole project is delayed.

Certainly from a political standpoint, and quite probably from an economic point of view as well, we will go farther faster if constitutional changes are presented in digestible doses.

Compulsory Savings

Recently, The Financial Post made a survey of informed opinion regarding the desirability of increasing compulsory savings, rather than future amounts of money to be raised in Victory Loans. Most of the persons queried, and especially those who are recognized tax experts, were opposed. They pointed out, and with justice, that such a trend would be toward undemocratic regimentation as well as be less practical in the actual total of money raised.

Aside from taxes, the individual must be his own judge of how much money he can contribute toward winning the war. Up to a point, a straight percentage levy will create no great hardship, but because individual circumstances vary, it would be most unfair to compel every citizen in the same earning group to loan the government in identical proportions.

One person may have unusually heavy obligations, through sickness or aged dependents. He cannot contribute as much in forced savings and loans as a neighbor earning the same wages, but without any special obligations. In one section of the country, too, living costs may be excessively high, or abnormally low.

Compelling all these citizens to loan equal percentages of income would be inequitable and manifestly unfair. The democratic way is to leave the final total up to the conscience of the individual. There may be a few citizens who will take advantage of such a system. Despite appeals, they will not loan any more than they are compelled to. It is far better, however, to have these few escape than to penalize a far larger number who would face severe hardship if compulsory savings were unduly increased.

The Financial Post's Platform for War

1. *Effective mobilization of all resources, materials, productive capacity and manpower, without reservation, for an all-out war effort.*
2. *A national cabinet, representative of all loyal groups, and consisting of Canada's ablest brains.*
3. *An inner war cabinet, free from departmental duties, to plan the nation's war effort and to see that the plans are carried out.*
4. *A non-political industrial executive to organize and direct procurement of war supply.*
5. *Pay-as-we-go policy, to the very limit consistent with an all-out war effort, to avert inflation.*
6. *Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.*
7. *A national programme for postwar Canada, providing for fullest possible employment and improving social standards, through free competitive enterprise.*

Postwar Immigration

In some quarters, the belief is expressed that until every Canadian is fully employed, no immigration should be permitted after the war. If strictly interpreted, such a policy would mean that there would be no more immigration, because even during our periods of greatest industrial activity, there have always been isolated pockets of unemployed here and there. Undoubtedly, the presence of such pockets, or even of a few "floaters" whose last desire is a steady job, would be used as an excuse against opening our doors.

Advocates of such a view, apparently believe there is a definite connection between density of population and unemployment. Yet statistics covering the great depression of the early "thirties" fail to substantiate the claim. Unemployment during that period, was at least as serious in thickly populated areas like Germany, Belgium and Great Britain, as it was in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Immigration apparently had nothing to do with creating the problem.

The end of this war will find Canada with a huge new industrial plant, tremendously enlarged sources of raw material, new industrial processes. At the same time, there will be an unprecedented opportunity of accepting from the British Isles and western Europe, hundreds of thousands of skilled artisans.

Dovetailed together, these three factors, new plants, new raw materials, and new workers, would place us in an unusually strong position to cater to the huge new markets that await development in the Orient and South America after the war.

Any substantial growth in population would tend to solve some of our most crushing peacetime problems, which are common to all sparsely-settled countries. These include lowering cost of transportation, communications and other services and a larger domestic market for our products, especially agricultural. Such growth should also give us the necessary energy and capital for the development of our northern frontier, thus making room for still further population in years to come.

Few would argue that we should go back to the unrestricted immigration of the early pioneer days, when we had virgin soil in abundance, nor that the door should be opened wide before our returned soldiers have been demobilized and reestablished. But they do believe that if we are to develop into a great nation after the war, then we must be prepared to accept both the opportunities and responsibilities that will be offered. And in this twin category, falls immigration.

No one ever complains that his own city is growing; that the results of that growth are bad. Growth of a city means more business, more jobs.

Overseas Conscription Only Part

The Vancouver Sun is in error when it intimates that The Financial Post has recently revised its opinions in regard to the most effective use of Canada's manpower. Our Pacific coast contemporary states:

> "The Financial Post, one of the chief advocates of overseas conscription, likewise, is demanding a new balance in our war effort to assure industry of adequate manpower."

Never has The Post suggested that overseas conscription was the cardinal consideration. From the very beginning of the war we have pointed out that overseas conscription is only one phase of a national policy which should aim at putting every able bodied man and woman in the job where he or she can best help the war effort. Under such a policy some would go into the fighting forces for service anywhere, some into war industry, some into food production, some into other essential services. All are vital cogs in any all-out effort.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

One Plan is Not Enough

When peace comes we must have not one postwar plan ready but several, so that we may be prepared for any set of facts which may emerge. That was the gist of the advice given postwar planners by Dr. Harry Gideonse, president Brooklyn College, in a recent radio address, from which the following excerpts are taken:

* * *

The strategy for winning the peace is not unlike the strategy for winning the war. It would be foolish for a general staff to prepare plans for just one kind of war. A general staff that is worth its salt will therefore make plans—and careful plans, painstaking in detail—for all the types of war that might conceivably arise.

Peace planning should proceed in the same manner, although this is apparently very hard to swallow for some groups. Such groups may have their minds all set upon one pet idea, and they may be impatient with the idea of a careful study of alternative notions. The fact remains that the cessation of hostilities may find us with a set of facts that may make the originally attractive plan impossible, just as a war may start under circumstances that may make the theoretically most attractive plan for a military campaign obsolete.

Under these circumstances—if our efforts in preparation and our public education have been devoted to a scheme that turned out to be impractical—we would be especially handicapped for a careful and thorough participation in an alternative scheme. Even from the standpoint of getting the pet idea translated into action, a preparation that considers alternatives might be desirable, for the very process of considering alternatives may increase the clarity of conviction with which the first idea will be pursued if it stands up well in comparison.

Now these are not problems for some public official who is likely to be swamped with the detail of his own immediate job, and who, not infrequently, is likely to be profoundly impressed with the wisdom of "leaving well enough alone" when he is urged to get people interested in something that is not immediately on the agenda. In a dictatorship this would be a matter for the propaganda ministry. It would "cook up" the right idea, develop the radio and press "angles," and then "enlighten" the people. The Nazis and the Japanese are doing this now in behalf of their "New Order" and "Co-Prosperity" sphere. In a free society this initiative and momentum should arise in the discussion of war objectives among the people themselves. The best way to strengthen the old tradition of a spontaneous and self-reliant public opinion—which is, of course, the very core of the free and democratic society we are defending—is to preserve the process of free discussion in these matters.

Peace is not established by winning the war. Winning the war merely clears the path. The construction of the new highway—the organization of the peace—will depend upon our wisdom. We shall need that wisdom when the fighting stops. We can only achieve it then if we clarify our purposes now.

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

A Real Leader

Montreal Gazette

There never was much doubt as to what the choice of the Conservative convention would be once it became known that Premier John Bracken would accept the party leadership. The claims of various favorite sons were given due consideration, and formally recognized, but not to the extent of imperilling a purpose about which there had been no secret. The party wanted Bracken.

Conservatives saw in the head of the Manitoba Government a winning general and Mr. Bracken saw in the broadened platform of the Conservative Party a national cause which he could espouse unreservedly with every prospect of rendering great service to the Canadian people.

John Bracken has what this country needs most, a capacity for courageous and constructive leadership. His qualities in this respect will provide the newly-armed and equipped Progressive-Conservative Party with an enormous advantage, but it is not the party's purpose, and certainly it is not Mr. Bracken's, to use that advantage narrowly. It goes to the service of the nation, a service in which the new leader long ago enlisted and to which the Progressive-Conservative Party is now rededicated.

What happened in Winnipeg is the opening of a new chapter in Canadian political history. The people of Canada have a man and a policy to whom they can turn. The C.C.F.-Socialist group is no longer the alternative. A great step has been taken in Winnipeg and out of it will come great good for Canada.

* * *

As Others See Us . . .

The 18-year-olds

Acton (Ont.) Free Press

Speaking of the possibility of drafting of eighteen-year-olds in Canada and the United States, The Financial Post says that lowering the age is not a pleasant decision that authorities must make. While pointing out the desirability of taking these young lads from a "standpoint of the cold-blooded economies," The Post closes the article with the following paragraph.

"To take these young, clean lads and train them for the grim ugly business of killing their fellowmen, is a stark tragedy. It will leave a permanent mark on their generation and also on the generation of parents who bore them. Only the most dire necessity could bring us to the point of offering such a sacrifice. We must make sure this time, that it will never have to be repeated."

It might also be pointed out that if these clean young lads of eighteen are to be drafted in the armed forces there are associations and practices within the forces that should be altered to meet this condition. Boys of eighteen look upon their older comrades as examples and their lives are influenced by these examples. Even with the draft law as at present these boys of nineteen need a revised training and associations than has been provided for older men and seasoned soldiers. We need to guard against enemies from within as well as those from without.

* * *

The Mail-box . .

The Price of Newsprint

Editor, The Financial Post:

Because of the fact that the manufacturing of newsprint is the most substantial birthright left to Canadians (except grain growing) over the years, I have retained in my mind the belief that politics would not always be a preventive to Canadians getting a fair return for the sale at home and abroad (particularly abroad) of this birthright.

The part that politics must play in governing the price of newsprint is evident when it can actually be said that it is the only commodity manufactured in Canada which is still selling at no higher figure than pre-war price.

A great deal of publicity is now being given to some new phases to do with the industry. It is now being forced to contribute manpower for war purposes, likewise electrical power. The Government is putting through regulations in an endeavor to reduce the consumption of newsprint.

All these things can have no other effect than to increase the cost of newsprint, but nowhere have I read that the government is obtaining a better than pre-war price. Seeing that so large a portion of the newsprint we make is sold abroad and that Canadian taxpayers, through their investments and income tax, contribute so formidable a portion of their income to war purposes (even a greater amount than Britishers) does it not seem that there is real cause for complaint that the industry is dealt with so harshly by the Government?

F. W. SHARP,

Montreal.

* * *

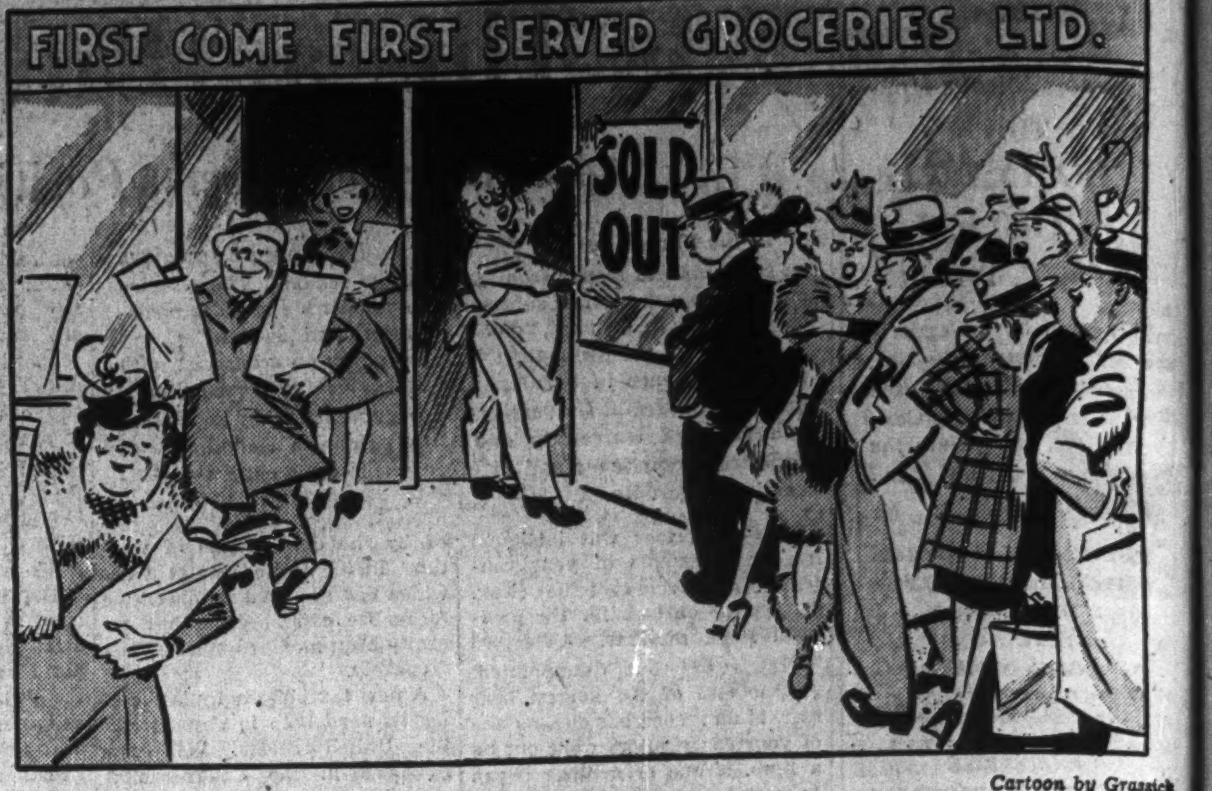
The Gordon Articles

Editor, The Financial Post:

I have read with interest the articles in The Financial Post written by Molyneux L. Gordon, K.C., in connection with income tax.

REGINALD D. KIERSTEAD,

Saint John, N.B.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Cartoon by Grassick

RATIONING WOULD BE FAIRER

Post-Scripts . . . .

Grandson Takes Over

"Mr. J.D." is the way the new head of the vast T. Eaton Company enterprises is referred to by many of his 33,000 employes.

MR. EATON

John David Eaton, 33, new president of the firm his grandfather founded and which his father built into greatness, is a popular man among his fellow workers.

He has worked behind an Eaton counter, worked in an Eaton factory, worked in Eaton stores in various parts of Canada. He is shy and quiet, with a ready friendly smile.

His fellow workers like him because in his personal tastes, habits and outside the office activities, he is so much like one of themselves, a careful citizen who spends a lot of time with his wife and three sons, whose life in every respect—save that of wealth—seems to be so close to the Canadian norm.

His executives like "Mr. J.D." because, they say, he has passed his intensive twelve-year training in every phase of the business with flying colors. They are very hopeful for his leadership. His handling of big meetings where department heads discuss merchandising policies and plans is said to be already outstanding for one of his years and experience.

At Trinity College School, Port Hope, where he got his early education, John David Eaton played rugby, and his very solid squarish body and enormous shoulders must have made him a mighty man in the line. At the famous Stowe school in England he played rugger, travelled widely in Europe. As he puts it "Hitler has now gone nearly every place I've been." He had enough of Cambridge to find out what goes on inside universities.

Now most of his exercise comes from his extensive daily travels through Eaton stores and factories. He is known to be an expert skipper of a schooner, he can fly a plane, but he is not a "young man about town everybody knows."

The reason is, in part, that, for at least a decade, his grooming for the job he now assumes has been in progress. Running a great merchandising empire was his goal and he was willing to work to justify the trust to be imposed upon him.

The appointment of the new president highlights one very striking piece of service to a name, to a family, and to an institution. That is the work of R. Y. Eaton, the retiring president. It was he who stepped into the presidency on the death of his cousin, Sir John. He was to be trustee for his cousin's wife, her young family of sons. With complete devotion to his cousin's family and to the traditions of the enterprise entrusted to his care, he carried on for 20 years.

His task was coming to an end. His nephew had acquired the years, skill, and capacity which made the "regency" no longer necessary; which made it possible to return the Eaton "throne" to the direct line of descent.

A handsome, very promising young, six foot two Canadian stepped off a landing barge at Dieppe. A second later he was brought down, fatally wounded, by a Nazi bullet. That was R. Y. Eaton's own son.

J. J. Vaughan, a vice-president and secretary-treasurer, for years had told his colleagues that he wanted to retire at 60. His retiring plans were delayed by the pressure of war. Now, at 62, he fulfills his long hope.

Mr. Vaughan is another father to whom the war has brought tragedy very close, for his son, another young Canadian who would have contributed much to the life of our country, was killed fighting with the R.C.A.F. overseas.

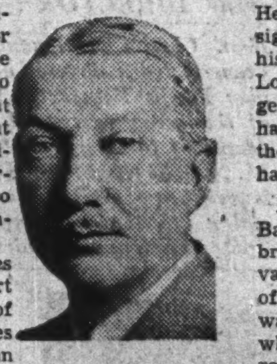
Changes in the Eaton executive organization were under consideration for some time, but were a very closely held secret.

New directors added to the Eaton board are James Elliott, Ivor Lewis, J. A. Livingstone, William Park and Norman Sands. New vice-presidents are O. D. Vaughan (brother of J.J.), R. S. McCordick and F. B. Walls. The directorate also includes Mrs. Josephine S. Burnside, daughter of the founder, and J. G. McKee. Lady Eaton remains a vice-president.

* * *

Scottish Money Man

Robert Rae, newly appointed vice-president of the Dominion Bank is an outstanding example of the fact that a banker to be successful need be neither cold-blooded nor high-hat. As general manager for more than five years, previous to this appointment he has shown that while he is efficient and far-sighted, he is also friendly and unassuming.



MR. RAE

Scottish names form a large part of the roster of chief executives of the Canadian chartered banks. Accordingly Mr. Rae, of Scottish descent comes to his present position by heredity as well as the choice of his associates.

Born in Toronto he was educated in Toronto schools including the old Toronto Technical School on College Street. He entered the service of the Dominion Bank in 1906 and served at various branches outside Toronto. At these branches he did most of the work which falls to the lot of a regular branch clerk. In 1916, however, when he returned to Toronto as accountant at the City Hall branch, he developed a flair for foreign exchange. His ability soon came under official notice.

In 1918 he was sent to the Montreal office as accountant, became manager of Bleury Street Branch the following year and, from there, he went to New York as assistant agent, being appointed agent in 1926. In 1929 he returned to Toronto as manager of the main office. Robert Rae thus gained full practical knowledge of the problems of finance and exchange in the three large financial centres of Canada and the United States, namely Toronto, Montreal and New York. The experience so gained has undoubtedly contributed much to his reputation as an international banker.

In 1931 just when the depression was gaining its full momentum and financial problems were becoming a matter of concern to Canadian financial institutions generally, Rae was appointed assistant general manager at the head office of the bank. His appointment as general manager came about six years later on his 47th birthday, June 10, 1937.

As general manager as in the other positions he has held, Mr. Rae has shown himself to be a hard worker. He expects others to be the same but he is, however, a leader rather than a driver. He invites his staff to work with him rather than for him. He is a firm advocate that the highest offices in the bank are open to the youngest junior if he has the ability and is prepared to work for it. He recognizes no social barrier between the different ranks in the bank.

But along with a hereditary aptitude for finance Robert Rae also inherits the Scot's love for the customs and traditions of the land of his forefathers. Accordingly he is active in the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto of which he is president this year.

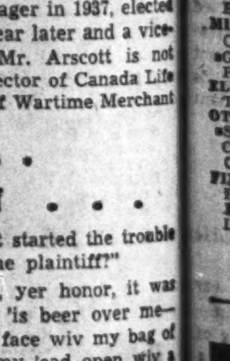
His interest in the extension of the trade and industry of the country is indicated by his holding the vice-chairmanship of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of several clubs, plays a fair game of golf and is fond of fishing when he finds the time for it.

In 1916 he married Miss Mae Collins, of Toronto.

* * *

Working Vice-president

Perhaps "working vice-president" more aptly describes Allan E. Arscott's new position in the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, even though his new title is actually Executive Vice-President. He has always been known as one of the hardest working bankers in Canada, with physical and mental capacity equal to the strenuous efforts he put into his work. He has become more widely known as a worker since he assumed the chairmanship of the Ontario War Finance Committee in June, 1941, when the first Victory Loan campaign was launched. There is general recognition of his great organizing ability and the immense amount of work that he personally put into the three Victory Loan campaigns.



MR. ARSCOTT

It may safely be assumed that Arscott will continue to work and work hard. He is still in his early 50's and shows no sign of strain. He will continue alongside his two Executive colleagues, S. H. Logan, president, and Stanley M. Wedd, general manager, and will, therefore, have an active part in the direction of the Bank's affairs. Arscott will, in fact, have more scope in his new post.

Allan Arscott entered the Canadian Bank of Commerce at his home-town branch, Walkerton. After serving in various clerical capacities at a number of branches in Ontario and Quebec he was brought to the head office in 1915, where his ability and capacity were soon recognized by appointments in the inspector's department. In 1920 he was appointed assistant manager at Ottawa, but returned to Toronto in March, 1922 to serve as assistant manager of the main branch in that city. He was made assistant general manager at head office in 1929, general manager in 1937, elected a director about a year later and a vice-president in 1940. Mr. Arscott is not married. He is a director of Canada Life Assurance Co. and of Wartime Merchant Shipping Ltd.

* * *

Stop Me If . . .

Magistrate: "What started the trouble between you and the plaintiff?"

Defendant: "Well, yer honor, it was like this. 'E threw 'is beer over me—I 'its 'im across the face wiv my bag of tools—then 'e cuts my 'ead open wiv a bottle—an' the next think we knows we finds ourselves quarrelin'!"

Sayings of the Week

"I make it a rule not to prophesy about battles before they are fought."—*Winston Churchill.*

* * *

"Archaic accounting is depriving American business of getting the sympathetic understanding from the public to which it is entitled."—*Merryles Rukeyser, Washington.*

* * *

"If those two (Flandin and Pucheu) enter the regime, we are going to need Ali Baba for premier." — *A Fighting French spokesman, commenting on political developments in North Africa.*

* * *

"No one will go hungry or without the other means of livelihood in any territory occupied by the United Nations, if it is humanly within our powers to make the necessary supplies available to them."—*President Roosevelt.*

* * *

"There is no one individual in our democratic system today who can fill the prophetic role of a Moses, no matter what his talents or the degree of the industry he brings to the task. On the contrary, I am confident that a group of men, working for a common aim, drawing upon the accumulated wisdom about us, can by co-operation achieve great things, certainly in a nation as young and progressive as ours."—*Hon. John Bracken, new leader of the Progressive Conservative Party.*

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Last Wartime Spree for Santa?

Despite War and Shortages, Christmas Sales Hit New High

By IAN SCLANDERS

Canadians are winding up the biggest shopping spree in history, merchants gaze ruefully at bare shelves, and hundreds of carloads of turkeys are rolling eastward from the prairies.

These things add up to the fact that the fourth Christmas of the war is only a few days off, and that its approach—despite all that has been done to siphon off surplus purchasing power by taxation and public borrowing — found more people with money to spend than ever before.

There is less for them to buy, so far as variety goes, but those who can't buy what they want have been buying what they can get. Dollar volume of Christmas retail sales will probably reach a new high. A "rough guess" of some experts is that these sales are up 15 to 20% over Christmas sales of 1941.

Wartime Prices and Trade Board officials believe a hangover from the shopping spree is inevitable.

Part of the morning-after headache will be contributed by an acute shortage of cotton and woollen goods. Men's shirts practically disappeared from the stocks of many stores last week. The textile trade, hard pressed by huge war orders, will have difficulty replacing supplies in a hurry.

Also cleaned out are likely to be the dwindling remnants of electrical appliance lines — toasters, waffle irons and so forth.

The day when it will be impossible to buy a new radio has moved closer at full speed. No more radios are being made, and sales of those on hand have been very heavy in the last fortnight.

Jewellers — severely hit by shortages — have emptied showcases of certain kinds of merchandise, even though there has been almost a buyers' strike against goods subject to the purchase tax.

Some jewellers said they would have been glad to close their stores at the middle of December and not open them until after the New Year, so as to conserve stocks they have no way of replacing.

Impact of Taxes

Christmas buying has reflected the impact of wartime taxation and wartime employment. The accent has been on medium-priced goods. The highest-priced luxury goods have moved fairly slowly, from all accounts, showing the pinch of taxes on those in the top income brackets. Jewellers have been selling a lot of diamonds, mostly medium or low-priced stones. Furriers have had a similar experience.

This season nearly all the merchandise sold has been made in Canada.

Last year there were still many British lines in stock. Britain had been making a desperate effort to maintain exports to bolster her foreign exchange position. This is no longer so.

Wooden toys, of Canadian make, filled the gaps in toy shops which once obtained most of their merchandise from Germany, Japan, Czecho-Slovakia and the United States.

A number of firms in Canada, unsuited for war orders, turned to toys when they could not get materials to continue making their regular lines. Mainly from scrap wood, they produced ingenious gadgets of all kinds.

One concern, which brought out a wooden train that retailed at $1.50, couldn't make enough to fill the demand.

The fancy, imported dolls of other years were not in evidence. There was a boom on rag dolls.

Toys for older children — tricycles, wagons and the like—are scarce. There are still lots of skates. Some lines of sporting goods are scarce, as have been travelling goods. Supplies of women's wear, generally speaking have been ample; there has been no shortage of lingerie or handbags—two lines which move rapidly at Christmas.

Run on Watches

Sales of watches were big—big enough that we may have something of a watch shortage in the coming year.

Two and a half years after the fall of France some stores still offered expensive French perfumes.

In one store or another, for that matter, it was possible to get nearly everything ever available, and the shortages referred to here are in the overall picture, as given The Financial Post by leading retailers.

Merchants report that people have been buying earlier than usual—this in response to a government request, as well as because merhcandise is limited.

The labor problem faced by stores has been eased by the decision of National Selective Service authorities to permit them to hire school-aged youngsters and older people over the Christmas season without going through regular N.S.S. channels.

Christmas Delicacies

Some of the more exotic delicacies associated with Christmas feasting were missing from most stores — such as pickled walnuts, tinned oranges in liqueur, pickled mushrooms, capers, truffles, imported cheeses.

Dates were hard to find, but the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, by way of a Christmas present to the public, permitted the import of figs from California. There were raisins and currants from Australia, some raisins from California. Shelled Brazil nuts were fairly plentiful, as were cashews from India, but there were no walnuts in the shell from California or Manchuria, no pecans from Texas, no filberts from Sicily. There were almonds from India, but none from Spain.

Turkeys

Turkeys, feature attraction of the Christmas menu, are reported fairly plentiful, with upwards of 600 carloads from the prairie provinces available to supplement supplies produced in other parts of Canada.

Only provinces to produce turkeys regularly for "export" are the prairies — this because the weather is better for the young birds, which are delicate, and because there is so much grain for feeding. To raise a turkey to the point where it is marketable takes about 60 pounds of grain, part of which the bird gathers for itself.

The 600 carloads each average about 1,800 birds — more than a million turkeys.

The wholesale price ceiling for grade A turkeys has been fixed at 36 cents a pound in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec; 34 cents a pound in Manitoba and Alberta; 33½ cents a pound in Saskatchewan, and 36½ cents a pound in the maritimes.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulation is that the retailer is entitled to what has been his normal mark-up in the past, but this shall in no case exceed nine cents a pound.

Christmas Trees

War or no war, old traditions die hard, and Christmas trees are an inseparable part of the big day in Canada. This year's supply is sufficient to meet the demand in most parts of the country, and restrictions to curtail the cutting of the trees, discussed some little time ago, have not been passed.

It's understood that when authorities studied the Christmas tree business, with regulation in mind, they found its size far exceeded what they had thought—that hundreds of thousands of trees go, for instance, from the maritimes to the United States annually, and that Christmas trees are a "cash crop" on which great numbers of farmers depend for extra money in the Christmas season.

Mostly the trees are cut by individual farmers on their own property.

Christmas tree ornaments, not the trees themselves are the problem this season, since most of them used to come from Germany and Japan. However, some ornaments are left over in stock, and some very satisfactory new decorations are being made in Canada.

Up to the end of last week, stores in some cities still had electric Christmas tree lights to offer. In power shortage areas, where the use of electricity is subject to restrictions, the Power Controller has ruled that such Christmas tree lights may be used from Dec. 24 to Jan. 1 by private householders, churches, hospitals and other noncommercial institutions. However, there is to be no illumination on outdoor trees, or on trees in stores and similar commercial establishments.

The Week in Business

Complete figures now available for the first 10 months of 1942 show that a gain of about 24% in business operations pushed recognized indexes to new high. Wholesale prices have been higher than in any period since 1928, with a gain of 7.2% over the same period of 1941, while cost of living is up 5.2%, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.

Outstanding gains have been recorded in factory cheese production, iron and steel, cigarettes, electric power, railway revenues and carloadings, employment, banking figures, except current loans, and both revenues and expenditures of the Dominion. On the other hand, the 10 months have seen important declines in grain and livestock marketings, contracts awarded and building permits, gold receipts, cattle slaughterings and newsprint production.

Retail sales in October almost held at the previous month's levels but were about 11 points below August. As compared with a year ago, the October index at 151.8 is 13.7 points higher.

Payroll index computed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce for October rose another 12 points to 222, up 33 points from a year ago.

Carloadings again declined when adjusted for seasonal variation with livestock, pulpwood, ore and miscellaneous classifications higher and all other groups down, according to index figures. In number of cars loaded the latest week is 219 above a year ago and the year to date up 175,000 or 5.7%.

Gold receipts at the mint in October were over 63,000 oz. below the same month of 1941 and for the first 10 months a decline of 340,000 oz., or 7.9% is reported.

	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Year Ago
Physical vol. of business, D.B.S.*	....	207.2	206.1	198.5	178.7
National Income, D B.S.•	....	....	646.2	634.2	600.3
Nat. Income Index (1935-39=100)	....	....	190.1	186.5	176.6
Dom. war expend. (million $)	....	175.9	207.3	173.4	110.8
Dom. total revenue (do.)	....	203.9	162.4	164.2	104.8
Dom. total expend. (do.)	....	357.4	318.9	301.3	165.4
▪Retail sales index no.	....	151.8	152.2	162.9	138.1
Dept. store sales index no.	....	153.1	152.7	154.5	136.5
Wholesale sales index no.	....	....	177.7	157.4	171.2
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+16.7	+12.6	+10.0	+8.1
Divd. payment index¶	123.1	123.3	123.5	123.5	119.3
Bank deposits (1926=100)	....	....	170.1	163.0	157.6
Cash and cheque pay. index	....	161.3	139.7	138.6	139.7
Bank debits (1935-39+100)	....	135.7	134.5	136.0	120.8
Money supply (c)	....	4,120	3,927	3,772	3,503
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY—					
Production ratio	....	70.6	72.4	68.4	84.1
Shipment ratio	....	76.9	82.1	69.0	80.3
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons	....	134.5	132.3	163.0	124.1
Cars	....	124.6	117.4	129.6	120.6
COST OF LIVING—¶					
D.B.S. index	118.6	117.8	117.4	117.7	116.3
EMPLOYMENT INDEX Nos. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	....	179.3	177.8	162.7
Manufacturing	....	....	215.6	212.4	181.4
Payroll (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	....	135.4	131.8	109.8
▪Payroll index (a) (1937=100)	....	222	210	202	189

	1942	1941	Jan. 1 to date 1942	Jan. 1 to date 1941	% Change
RAILWAYS—					
▪Carloadings (week Dec. 5)	66,885	66,666	3,194,614	3,019,804	+5.7
▪C.P.R. gross (week Dec. 7)	$ 5,432,000	4,663,000	238,772,000	204,906,000	+16.6
C.N.R. gross rev. (Oct.)	$ 36,002,000	28,760,510	306,829,000	249,072,521	+23.1
C.N.R. net rev. (Oct.)	$ 8,903,388	6,038,729	71,664,362	54,628,055	+31.1
C.P.R. gross rev (Oct.)	$ 22,799,232	21,576,652	209,925,848	180,034,146	+16.5
C.P.R. net rev. (Oct.)	$ 5,718,182	5,937,888	37,723,925	35,665,559	+5.7
IRON AND STEEL—(October)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	175,424	153,568	1,640,055	1,212,089	+35.3
Steel production (tons)	271,127	249,595	2,580,715	2,208,538	+16.7
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded (Nov.)	$ 22,085,000	22,889,500	271,985,200	374,881,400	—27.5
Building permits (Oct.)	$ 8,188,606	13,137,206	89,385,894	115,180,930	—22.3
Cement prod., bbls. (Sept.)	1,094,838	1,006,741	7,044,327	6,281,340	+12.1
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. (Oct.)	1,851,062	1,595,931	16,724,160	17,229,463	—2.9
Cattle sales▲ (Nov.)	150,695	131,067	1,063,884	1,123,504	—5.3
Hog sales▲ (Nov.)	612,310	686,666	5,505,879	5,420,030	+1.5
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch, cwts. (Sept.)	1,442,100	1,343,500	8,395,100	8,501,200	—1.3
Landed value (Sept.)	$ 6,557,900	3,156,000	25,834,100	20,762,500	+24.4
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons (Oct.)	271,555	318,787	2,681,764	2,824,734	—5.0
Exports, tons (Oct.)	277,925	285,893	2,541,104	2,652,623	—4.2
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons (Oct.)	1,588,595	1,903,605	15,485,837	14,583,021	+6.2
▪Gold rec., fine oz. (Oct.)	380,144	443,884	3,928,015	4,264,487	—7.9
Petroleum prod., brl. (Sep.)	826,866	878,782	7,806,046	7,499,477	+4.0
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(October)—					
Total monthly, 1,000 kw.h.'s	3,166,186	3,140,317	30,680,557	27,040,378	+13.5
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
▪Shoes, prod., pr. (Oct.)	2,992,325	3,141,512	27,664,545	26,975,064	+2.5
Cotton consump., lb (Oct.)	16,542,759	18,341,242	163,829,467	165,591,120	—1.0
Cigarette cons., No.† (Oct.)	1,010,451	844,292	8,232,279	7,107,784	+15.8
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† (Oct.)	$ 4,073,391	3,627,177	36,365,083	32,129,505	+13.2
Bond sales† (Oct.)	$ 270,453	341,700	3,109,132	2,172,786	+43.1
Life insurance sales (Oct.)	$ 57,795,000	41,740,000	437,204,000	336,759,000	+29.8

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.
▲Total at yards and plants. †000 omitted. •Millions of dollars.
¶Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. *1935-39=100. (c) 000,000's omitted.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries.

New Wartime Regulations

Post Summary of Latest Rulings from Ottawa

CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE, JAM OR MARMALADE PRODUCTS. W.P.T.B. order A-498, Dec. 1. Any person who has in his control in any business premises other than a retail store or restaurant any of the goods listed shall refrain from selling 25% of each. Listed are apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, green beans, wax beans, cream style corn, whole kernel corn, peas, pumpkin, spinach, tomatoes, tomato juice, packed in 16-ounce or larger containers; tomato catsup in any container; jams and marmalades in two-pound or larger containers. Food Adm., J. C. Taggart.

• • •

PISTOLS. W.P.T.B. order A-501, Dec. 4. No person who has any unused pistol in stock for sale at wholesale or retail shall sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of it except with permission in writing. Co-ordinator of Sundry Items, L. E. Messinger.

• • •

SWISS WATCHES. W.P.T.B. order A-503, Dec. 7. The maximum wholesale price for Swiss watches shall not be more than 10% in excess of the price in the basic period of Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941. Adm. of Jewellery, Herman H. Levy.

• • •

PORTABLE CHAIN HOISTS AND TROLLEYS. W.P.T.B. order A-506, Dec. 7, specifies the types and sizes of chain hoists and trolleys which may be manufactured in future. Adm. of Plant, Steam, Railway and Shipbuilding Machinery, Hugh Crombie.

• • •

ANTIFREEZE. W.P.T.B. order A-504, Dec. 7. No person shall publish any statement intending to promote the sale of antifreeze "unless such statement contains in clear and legible type the name of the chief ingredient of such antifreeze." Adm. of Chemicals, E. T. Sterne.

• • •

JEWELLERY. W.P.T.B. order A-507, Dec. 7. This places a wide range of new restrictions on jewellery manufacturers, curtailing or eliminating the use of critical metals and reducing number of designs. Adm. of Jewellery, Herman H. Levy.

• • •

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE OFFICERS' UNIFORMS. W.P.T.B. order A-515, Dec. 11. Recently the services passed regulations simplifying the design of officers' uniforms. This makes manufacturers conform. The manufacturer's price of an army officer's jacket, new style, is to be $1 less than what he charged for the old style garment, while there is a reduction of $1.50 in the retail price. Adm. of Fine Clothing, H. R. Cohen.

New Markets . . .

If you are looking for a *new* market for your goods and services — consider Canada's farm market . . . With increased production and cash income it ranks high on *any* sales schedule these days.

It is easy to reach Canadian rural customers every week . . . The Family Herald and Weekly Star will take your message into more than 300,000 farm homes from coast to coast, and that means over 1,250,000 weekly readers!

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THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co. LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES: NEWMARKET, ONTARIO
Branch Stores In Canadian Cities From Coast to Coast

Grocery Trade Sales Higher

Both Wholesale and Retail Outlets Show Increase Over Last Oct.

Sales by 74 Canadian companies in the wholesale grocery trade totalled $20.3 millions in October as compared with $20 millions a year ago, an increase of 1.5%, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Sales for the year to date show an increase of 8.6% over the same period of 1941.

Sales of 947 chain store units operated by 26 chain companies in the food retailing field totalled $14.2 millions in October. This represented an increase of 5.4% over the $13.4 millions sales figure reported by 999 stores operated by the same 26 chains last October. Average sales per store were $15,011, or 11% greater than the $13,501 average reported in Oct., 1941.

Sales of 956 independent grocery or grocery and meat stores averaged 14.9% higher this October than last, with gains being registered in all regions.

On the Record

George S. Pincott, Montreal, assistant secretary, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, appointed administrator of wood pulp, W.P.T.B.

C. L. M. Douglas, Bank of Montreal economist, named senior assistant to the W.P.T.B. representative in Washington.

Robert Berry, Montreal, appointed deputy administrator of chemicals.

Charles A. McKenna named director of dental supplies, W.P.T.B.

A. M. Irvine, Stanstead, Que., named assistant in the newsprint administration.

Mrs. Phyllis Turner, W.P.T.B. administrator of oils and fats, on Nov. 25, addressed the Women's Canadian Club on Canadian agricultural production.

William B. Wiegand, Columbian Carbon Co., New York City, appointed to the Synthetic Rubber Technical Advisory Committee, replacing **Dr. R. V. Yohe**, Akron, Ohio.

Paul des Chatelets, secretary-treasurer, Genereux Motors Ltd., Montreal, and **Howard B. Moore**, managing director, Federation of Automobile Dealer Associations of Canada, Toronto, named members of the Motor Vehicle Dealers' Advisory Committee.

300 tons of steel shapes and plates; 25 tons of rivets; 1,100 valves; 2½ miles of piping; 32 miles of electrical wiring; 26 tons of copper and six tons of anchor chain are used in one minesweeper.

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AND
CORPORATION
SECURITIES

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New York London, Eng.

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Inquiries are invited

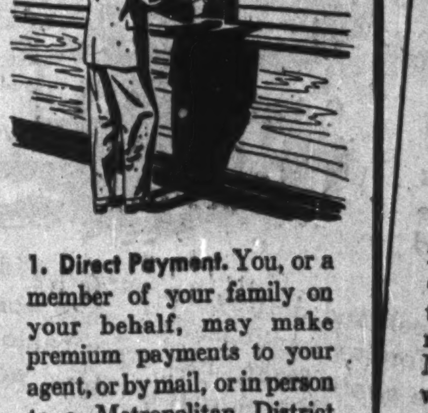
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
Montreal Trust Building Toronto

Two ways for a man in uniform to keep his life insurance in force

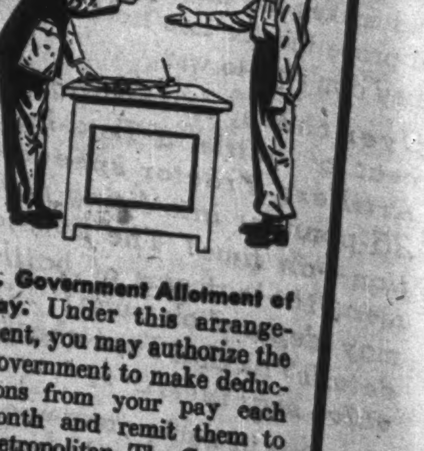
Many of our policyholders have asked:

"How can my life insurance be kept in force while I am in the Armed Forces of my country?"

For the benefit of Service men and women and their relatives, we should like to point out that there are two principal methods by which those who have entered the Armed Forces can keep their life insurance in force.



1. Direct Payment. You, or a member of your family on your behalf, may make premium payments to your agent, or by mail, or in person to a Metropolitan District Office, or to the Canadian Head Office in Ottawa.



2. Government Allotment of Pay. Under this arrangement, you may authorize the Government to make deductions from your pay each month and remit them to Metropolitan. The Company will adjust your premiums to a monthly basis for this purpose, no matter on what basis you have paid premiums in the past. Your paymaster will provide the required form which you can fill out authorizing the Government to make these deductions.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS—
FROM ANY METROPOLITAN AGENT,
OR AT ANY METROPOLITAN OFFICE

Either of the above methods of keeping your life insurance in force has its advantages, depending upon individual cases. The important thing is to make sure that it *is* kept in force while you are in the Service. The Company will be glad to assist you in arranging the method best suited to your particular circumstances. If you are a Metropolitan policyholder, consult your agent or a District Office, or write to the Canadian Head Office in Ottawa.

This is Number 55 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

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Are You Paying Too Little or Too Much?

What is the Proper Tax For Your Business to Pay?

To answer the questions involved in today's complicated tax setup, Molyneux L. Gordon, K.C., Toronto, has written this new and authoritative series of articles for The Financial Post.

Mr. Gordon has specialized on tax questions, and is the author of "Digest of Income Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations," published by the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, 1939 with one supplement 1937-39 and another to appear next April. Mr. Gordon is also the author of, "Digest of Excess Profits Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1942." Any of these works may be obtained on application to The Financial Post, Toronto.

What Does Your "Salary" Include?

ARTICLE NUMBER THIRTEEN

By MOLYNEUX L. GORDON

Income as defined by the Canadian statute[1] includes the "annual net profit or gain or gratuity whether ascertained and capable of computation as being wages, salary or other fixed amount or unascertained as being fees or emoluments." Consequently all salaries are assessable and in returning the amount of salary there should be included any bonus or other benefit obtained by the employee.

If the shares of a company are selling at a premium and the company permits its employees to purchase the stock at par[2] the company will only be permitted to deduct as an expense the par value of the stock and cannot deduct the additional loss which is made by selling the stock at par when it could have been sold at a premium. The employee, however, will be assessed on the market value[3] of the stock as the difference between the market value and the option price is considered a bonus.

This is one of the cases where liability to tax is governed by the form of the transaction because the company might have given their employees a cheque for the market value of the stock and, if this had been done, they might have deducted as an expense the whole amount.

Rent-free Housing

If an employee is given a house rent-free, the rental value of this house must be included as part of his remuneration,[4] but if his duties compel him to reside in the house and he could not carry on his duties without doing so, then he is not assessable on the rental value of the same. A bank manager who is required to live above the banking premises for the purpose of protecting the bank property[5] or a janitor of an apartment house, do not have to include the value of the rent they save as part of their income because they could not carry on their work without occupying the premises. For the same reason, the value of uniforms given to police officers are not part of their income because these uniforms remain the property of the employer and the employee could not carry on his duty without wearing the same, but an allowance given to a plainclothesman in lieu of his uniforms is assessable[6].

If a company provides board, washing or medical attention for its employees and deducts the cost from the salaries or wages of such employees, each employee must return his gross salary and not the net salary after such deductions as the employee is deemed to have received value for such deductions[7].

Excessive Salaries

Excessive salaries will usually be disallowed because the excess is not a disbursement necessarily expended for the purpose of earning the income. This is particularly the case if the officers who receive the salaries control the company because the payment of any salaries to such shareholders in excess of the usual amounts is considered an indirect division of profits. If such salaries are reduced the portion disallowed will be added to the company's profits, but the recipient will be taxed on the full amount of the original salary, the excess being treated as investment income.

Pensions may be deducted from the profits of the person paying the same[8] upon the ground that they are an inducement to other employees to continue to work.

If you purchase a business and agree as part of the transaction to remunerate employees whose services you will not require, the amount of such remuneration is considered as part of the purchase price and cannot be deducted;[9] but in nearly all other cases, compensation paid to employees for loss of office may be deducted[10].

But if you should be interested in a company which becomes in insolvent circumstances and consequently must dispense with the services of old employees and you are generous enough to make good their pensions out of your own pocket,[11] these disbursements cannot be deducted because the moneys were paid to satisfy an obligation of the insolvent company and not for the purpose of earning your personal income.

Compensation or Damages

It is impossible to make any general statement as to the position of employees who receive compensation for loss of office or damages for wrongful dismissal. If a taxpayer carries on business, the tax is on the profits of the business. If he obtains damages for breach of a commercial contract, this is part of his profits and is taxed accordingly[12]. But an employee is in a different position and he is taxed on "wages, salary, fees or emoluments" and damages paid for wrongful dismissal cannot be described as "wages, salary, fees or emoluments" because these words only cover remuneration for work performed by the employee and the damages are paid because the employee is not permitted to work.

In 1933, the Honourable Mr. Fullerton was appointed Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Canadian National Railways for a term of 5 years. In 1936, the office was abolished and the Railway Company paid him $30,000. The Exchequer Court held that[13] these moneys were not taxable.

On the other hand, if you have a yearly contract and are dismissed in the middle of the year and your employer pays you the exact amount you would have earned up to the end of the year, such payments are considered to be in lieu of salary and taxed accordingly[14].

REFERENCES

(1) Income War Tax Act, s. 3; (2) Lowry v. South African Trust (1940) A.C. 648; (3) Weight v. Salmon (1935) 19 T.C. 174; (4) Income War Tax Act, s. 3 (e); (5) Tennant v. Smith (1892) A.C. 150; (6) Ferguson v. Noble (1919) 7 T.C. 179; (7) Cordy v. Gordon (1925) 2 K.B. 276; (8) Smith v. Incorporated Council Law Reporting (1914) 3 K.B. 674; (9) Royal Insurance v. Watson (1897) A.C. 1; (10) Hancock v. General Reversionary (1919) 1 K.B. 25; (11) Income Tax Case No. 38 (1925) 2 S.A.T.C. 68; (12) Bush Reach and Gent v. Road (1939) 2 K.B. 524; (13) Fullerton and the Minister (1939) Ex. C.R. 13; (14) Commissioner v. Phillips (1936) 55 C.L.R. 144.

I. A. C. Acquires Century Finance

Industrial Acceptance Corp. has acquired ownership of the Century Finance Corp., of Toronto, J. P. A. Smyth, vice-president and general manager of Industrial Acceptance, announces.

No major changes in the operations of either company are contemplated, but the business of Century Finance, which is largely confined to central Ontario, will be handled by the I.A.C. branches in that district.

Century Finance Corp., in business since 1928, is one of the largest companies in the general finance field outside of the five that operate on a national scale.

Is there Rubber in a Tank? Yes! We make special rubber parts for them.
Every ounce of Rubber you can save will help to
Keep them Rolling!
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Your Income Tax

In this weekly column, The Financial Post answers problems you may have in connection with your business or personal income tax. In some cases, where official ruling has yet to be made, The Post can only cite informed opinion.

Heating Equipment

What is the income tax position of a man compelled by government regulation to replace oil-heating apparatus with a coal-heating system? Does he get any allowance either as a deduction from income when computing tax or as a deduction from the tax itself?

No, it is understood any expense incurred is regarded as a capital expenditure. He may, however, claim depreciation on the equipment installed.

Gets Married

I expect to get married in the week between Christmas and New Year's. Will this affect my standing for income tax?

Yes, under the regulations, even if you are married only one day during the year, you are entitled to the status of a married man.

Over 65

What allowance as regards income tax is made to persons over 65?

A person with a total income of less than $5,000, who passed his 65th birthday before Jan. 1, 1943, is exempt the savings portion of his 1942 income tax. Under a recent ruling a person who becomes 65 during the taxation year is entitled to the exemption.

Medical Expenses

I understand that under the new income tax regulations a taxpayer is entitled to some allowance for medical expenses incurred for himself or his family. Just what does this allowance amount to?

A taxpayer may deduct excessive medical and dental expenses paid during the year for himself or his dependents. The amount deductible is the excess over 5% of his income. The total allowance is limited to $400 for a single person and $600 for a married person, with an increase of $100 for each dependent, but not exceeding four. Accordingly the maximum allowance is $1,000. The amount claimed may be deducted from total income before arriving at taxable income and accordingly is taken off before computing either normal or graduated tax. To qualify for the allowance, any payment must be made in the taxation year for a debt incurred within one year prior to the date of payment. Claims must be substantiated by receipts filed with the return. Under the heading of medical expenses may be included payments to qualified medical practitioners, dentists or nurses registered under any Dominion or provincial legislation, or public or licensed private haspitals, or to one full-time attendant for a patient confined to bed, a wheel chair, or blind. Medical expenses up to 5% of a taxpayer's income are considered normal. Thus in the case of a man with an income of $5,000 medical expenses of $250 a year would be normal. Any excess of this would be deductible, subject to the limitations.

Wife Has Income

When a married woman has an investment income of less than $660 a year, how is the husband's exemption and income tax affected? Does he still get the same exemption as if she had no income at all?

A husband is regarded as a married man for income tax purposes unless his wife has an income exceeding $660 a year from sources other than wages or salary.

St. Croix Paper Co. Sticks to $50 Price

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—St. Croix Paper Co., an American newsprint manufacturer, has informed its customers that the price of paper will remain unchanged at $50 a ton during the first quarter of 1943. The company says it will stand by that price even if an increase is granted by the Office of Price Administration.

C. G. E. Lecturers Cover Wide Range

Canadian General Electric Co. is offering a selection of 14 lectures to be given by various members of its staff and covering a wide range of subjects. These lectures are available on request without charge.

"Magic of the Spectrum," by J. W. Bateman.
"Electricity in Modern Warfare," by G. E. Bourne.
"Plastics," by A. E. Byrne.
"Cemented Carbide," by C. Neal.
"Electric Heating in War Industries," by J. L. Balleny.
"Some Recent Trends in Industrial Applications of Electricity," by L. E. Marion.
"Win the War with Welding," by P. H. Take.
"Infra-Red Drying," by John Reid.
"Power to Win," by V. R. Young.
"Fluorescent Lighting," by J. W. Bateman.
"Electronics in Industry," by A. G. Turnbull.
"Radio and Television Today," by H. L. Sheen.
"Power Factor Control and Correction," by Hugh Rose.
"The Story of Lightning," by A. G. Grier.

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops has declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share along with the regular quarterly of 37½ cents in U. S. funds, both payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Dec. 15. Similar extra dividends have been paid each December since 1939.

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When a fighting machine is roaring into action—it's no time for anything to go haywire. Too much depends on ruggedness and *staying power.*

And how well-made are Canada's battle vehicles? Right here in Canada's finest machine shop is an example of the care and thoroughness with which every part of every vehicle is tested.

This particular machine checks valve seat inserts, flings aside misfits, and makes the tiny rings of hard steel take a final 12-inch bounce to prove they're free from unseen cracks! If they don't pass "A-1" they don't go to war.

Over there, in the raging heat of battle, a Ford-built Artillery Tractor speeds a 25-pounder into firing position—on time! The lives of men, the outcome of battles may depend on such "little details" as that Ford-checked valve seat insert.

The men in battle dress who seek and destroy the enemy, and the men in working togs who keep Ford's gigantic machine shop working away night and day, *are in the same fight.* Into every battle with our front line fighters, go the hopes, the faith and the finest work of some 15,000 Ford of Canada employees.

"All our skill and ability is now directed to out-producing the slave-manned factories of the enemy. Our objective is to deliver more and better tools of war *voluntarily* than they can turn out under the lash of the whip."

A statement by Ford of Canada's President, Wallace R. Campbell.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY MAKERS OF FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS **OF CANADA, LIMITED**

THE FINANCIAL
POST
Canada's Foremost Business Newspaper

Toronto, December 19, 1942

The Steel Makers Now Turn to New Recipes

Metals Scarcity and Need for Standardized Mass Production Has Shifted Steel Emphasis Away From High Alloys to Smaller Number of Lower Alloy Steels — Major Influence On Postwar Metal Trends

By ARTHUR D. ELLWOOD

Behind the clamor of Canada's mighty steel mills, soon to pour out hot metal at the unprecedented rate of 3.5 million tons a year, a vital technical revolution has gradually been crystallizing.

Stemming directly from the need to conserve scarce alloys, to standardize production, that revolution marks the end for war at least, and perhaps for longer, of the much publicized "Alloy Age."

For decades the alloys have crowded the metallurgist's horizon, have been the basis for armor plate and the weapons to pierce it, have made possible the techniques of modern war. But today the appetite of modern war has outgrown its feeding trough —there is not enough alloy metal for the job.

Even if there had been, the need for standardization, for developing multi-purpose steels that could handle a dozen or more jobs, would have put a tight curb on how many of the roughly 4,000 individualized steel "recipes" could have been practical in wartime.

What about after the war? With the tremendous expansion in aluminum and magnesium, the development of plastics and plywoods as substitutes for metal, the entire outlook for the metals is one of conjecture. But this much is certain — the ability to make hard and tough steels without using the former high percentages of alloys has added a new strength to the steel industry and to its competitive position.

Tailor-made Steels

Steel makers start with a set of requirements. They know that a certain part has to stand a certain tensile strain; that it must be of a specific hardness; that it must be easily welded; or any one or any combination of many other characteristics that steel can have. They also know that addition of relatively small amounts of certain alloying materials will give the desired characteristics. They know that nickel from Canadian mines will make a steel ductile (lacking brittleness and capable of being drawn into wire) and strong; that chromium will give it hardness; and that any one or combination of a number of other alloying materials will give it other properties.

Thus they set out to design a steel to give the required properties, engineering it to specific needs.

Fortunately, these made-to-measure steels are not always required and there are many uses of steel for which a few standard types are quite satisfactory. Out of around 90 million tons of steel made in Canada and the United States this year, not more than about 18 million tons can be termed alloy steels. The remainder of about 72 million tons will be plain "carbon" steels turned out in immense quantities in the basic open hearth furnaces working at capacity in dozens of centres in this country and the United States.

Halting The Race

This tendency to use more and more specialty steels was fine in peacetime. It was encouraged by producers of alloying materials who wanted to find a market for their products—and in normal times never thought of a scarcity. It produced steels of unequalled fineness and suitability for the job. But in wartime it proved a luxury which we could not afford. Many of our best alloys used to come from Asia, Europe and Africa, sources of supply either lost to us now or requiring use of shipping we cannot spare from more urgent uses.

The answer has been found in two directions. One method has been a straight cut in the amount of alloying materials to be used in any specific steel. Before the war, for example, British specifications for certain gun parts called for use of perhaps two or three times as much nickel, chromium or molybdenum as the steel now being used successfully by Canadian gun makers.

One large Canadian plant making anti-aircraft guns was able to make cuts in nickel, chromium and molybdenum alloys required in only two castings by substituting copper-bearing steel. On these two castings alone the saving amounted to 20 tons of nickel, eight tons of chromium and five tons of molybdenum annually.

Work Out Standards

In Canada, the steel industry has a single organization—Canadian Engineering Standards Institute—which operates in conjunction with the National Research Council at Ottawa. In the United States there are ten or more different bodies establishing standards for the steel makers. This simplified organization in Canada has proven of great assistance in carrying out a job in this country which is providing an outstanding example in the campaign to save scarce materials and to get maximum output.

The job can best be divided into three phases. Starting with what are termed high alloys—an elastic term best considered as applying only to alloys requiring above average amounts of alloying materials and invariably made in electric furnaces—some of these specialty steels have been found interchangeable with basic open hearth steel. An exception, of course, is the tool steels going into the equipment used to cut and shape parts made of iron and steel. These continue to require high alloys.

The next step has been to discover that certain vital characteristics, particularly hardenability and ductility can be imparted to the "low alloys." This means discovery that these low alloys can now be substituted for uses which in former practice used to call for high alloys. An important aid has been refinements of heat treatment with greater control over methods of quenching. Greater reliance is placed on a number of alloys, each used in smaller quantities.

Finally, there has been an important move toward greater dependence on plain carbon steels, the basic types that can be turned out in largest quantities, again combined with more careful heat treatment.

Canadian manufacturers have been leaders, for example, in use of low alloys in turning out millions of rounds of armor-piercing shot used in anti-tank guns.

Steelmen expect that the new techniques developed during the war will be of great use in the expected postwar competition from the relatively new metals, such as aluminum and magnesium, and from plastics. They will permit substantially lower costs while providing a better product and contribute very greatly to the steel industry's general confidence in its ability to compete against the new materials which may arise out of the war emergency.

Cleaner, Better Steels

It is claimed by steelmen that work done now will improve quality and make new steels competitive with former Swedish specialties. The new processes are termed a development which has been hastened by war speeds and huge volume. They have been made possible by the ingenuity and co-operation of individual plants, both users and producers of steel. It is to a great extent the product of improved metallurgical processes, all directed toward turning out cleaner, better steels. When this has been achieved then it is possible to do something with the ordinary alloys—manganese, silicon and carbon—and carbon steel which formerly could only be done with the low alloys.

A single large Canadian steel mill has been able to introduce savings which in one year will mean 60,000 lb. of aluminum, 150,000 lb. of copper and 768,000 lb. of ferromanganese made available for more critical uses. Other steel mills have been able to make similar savings.

Another change made effective through the office of the steel controller has been to eliminate use of ferrosilicon containing 14% silicon and 86% iron. In place of this, steel mills are using ferrosilicon containing from 50 to 85% silicon and are saving the transportation of most of the iron found in the old formula.

Cutting Specifications

Steel specifications called for in one type of gun being made in Canada originally required over 100 different kinds of steel. This was fine for peacetime industry in Great Britain when time and materials were not the prime factor they are today, but it was not good enough for wartime. Canadian manufacturers, working

(Cont. on page 14, col. 3)

War demands have so increased the need for steel that many of the metallurgical "frills" have had to be eliminated. A gun whose original specifications called for 100 different types of steel now uses 23 types and is expected to be further simplified.

Can Bracken Do The Job?

Tories Pin Comeback Hopes on Farm Votes

Political rivals buried the hatchet after the question of leadership was settled at the the Conservative convention in Winnipeg. Hon. John Bracken, the new leader, is shown here talking things over with two of the candidates who lost out in the balloting. Left to right are Murdoch A. MacPherson, K.C., Regina; L. G. McNeill, Mr. Bracken's secretary; J. G. Diefenbaker, M.P. for Lake Centre, Sask., and Mr. Bracken. "Honest" John Bracken has been Premier of Manitoba for 20 years and has won a reputation as a prudent, patient and courageous administrator. Big question mark about his new job is his ability to adapt himself to the rough and tumble of political life in the opposition benches of Ottawa.

By KENNETH R. WILSON

There can be no questioning the rebirth of the Conservative Party in Canada which took place at Winnipeg, nor that there was a clear cut break with the past.

When the delegates to the National Conservative Convention reached the Civic Auditorium Wednesday, Nov. 9, the welcoming band was playing "The Old Gray Mare She Ain't What She Used To Be." When the meeting adjourned three days later with Honest John Bracken, a progressive left-of-the-road dirt farmer as its leader, it had agreed on a platform which, though it might make an old-line Tory groan in his grave, marked a milestone in Canadian political history.

What chance has the progeny of survival in this confused and fast-moving world?

1. In their platform, the newborn Pro-Cons have an instrument which seems adequate and enlightened enough to see them through the political vicissitudes of at least the next few years. It is a platform which may even prove embarrassingly specific in its attempts to move leftward in the realm of political concepts.

2. In their leader, the party has gained a man whose forte is the scientific approach and prudent administration. Unfortunately he is a man who has never sat in opposition, has never, apparently, mastered the rough and tumble of defensive parliamentary debate. John Bracken, on the strength of his performance at Winnipeg last week, may prove as disappointing a parliamentary debater as he is honest and courageous in his policies and administration.

Bracken's Qualities

I think it is fair to say that John Bracken lost as many as 50 and possibly 100 votes in the hours between 10 p.m. Thursday and 2 p.m. Friday by his disappointing platform performance on nomination night. By the next day much of this hesitancy and incoherence had passed. His acceptance speech on Friday was convincing and statesmanlike.

But the incident seems symptomatic of Bracken's strength and weakness. It suggests that difficult days may lie ahead for the Pro-Con party at Ottawa. For Mr. Bracken will be at a great disadvantage in opposition to that foxy political craftsman, Mackenzie King, and ministers of the parliamentary competence of Gardiner, Ilsley and Ralston.

It is important that Conservatives be forewarned and understand this, that they appreciate the leadership limitations of their new chief. John Bracken may not show to good advantage until or unless he can gain the leadership of the government. A government leader can in large measure hold the whiphand of policy and procedure. The leader of the opposition must depend on nimble wit and ready tongue to wrest an advantage.

How did John Bracken come to be chosen and elected to this strange new leadership role?

From the Conservative point of view, the basic reason seems to be that party chieftains concluded some months ago that the main hope in meeting the upsurge of C.C.F. support throughout Canada lay in consolidating and capturing the farm vote.

It was that conclusion that led almost inevitably to John Bracken's door.

The Bracken Boom

Actually, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen had approached Bracken more than a year ago with a view to getting promises of his support for a National government. It would be unwise, however, to link that with the quite different idea of having Mr. Bracken lead the Conservative party.

The present Bracken boom is of much more recent origin. No direct approach seems to have been made until about four weeks ago when Hugh Mackay, Gordon Graydon, H. R. Milner and Mr. Meighen met in Winnipeg to discuss the leadership.

Not Mr. Meighen, but Mr. Milner, sounded out Mr. Bracken, who was found responsive, but anxious that he be "invited" by the convention to become its leader rather than appear before it as a candidate in competition with other aspirants.

At this juncture approaches were made to Murdoch MacPherson to see if he would withdraw in favor of Bracken. The proposal was not unfavorably received, but later, when Mr. MacPherson had consulted his supporters and had time to reconsider the matter, he decided against it. When he threw his hat into the ring on Monday, Dec. 7, it was clear that if Mr. Bracken were to gain the leadership he would need to come before the convention and take his chance with other nominees.

Convention Crisis

The next crisis point in the convention story was the Bracken declaration that "if the convention were prepared to give visible evidence of its progressive intent by association of the two names Progressive and Conservative, I would be willing to become a candidate for the leadership."

This proved a bombshell for several reasons. It gave the delegates a sudden "inferiority" complex by emphasizing the fact that Mr. Bracken was dictating his own terms rather than the reverse. It also gave point to earlier rumors and fears that Mr. Bracken's nomination was being "engineered" behind the scenes by the so-called "old guard."

The issue was finally faced on Thursday afternoon. To smooth-tongued Earl Lawson of Toronto was given the job of moving a resolution that the party name be changed in line with the Bracken wish.

At once all manner of oratorical hell broke loose as the candidates rose almost to a man to repudiate the idea that anyone should dictate to the meeting unless or until he had come among them and won their confidence and his right to speak on a matter of such supreme importance as the party name.

Strategists Feel Storm

Fortunately for Mr. Bracken in his new association with the party, the storm broke not so much about him personally as it did around the ears of the unfortunate and none-too-astute strategists who had been planning the Bracken "coup."

Undoubtedly, score upon score of the delegates had come to Winnipeg at their own expense for the express purpose of seeing that no such "coup" as had been staged at Ottawa by the Meighen group was again perpetrated. Whoever was to be given the leadership crown must be given it by the free and democratic choice of the delegates assembled and not be foisted on the convention as a cut and dried "fait accompli."

The controversy swung on the inconsistency of changing the name prior to acquisition of a new leader and the unfairness of giving Mr. Bracken an immediate advantage over all other candidates by meeting his request prior to the nominations.

The Progressive Conservatives have two basic advantages, says Kenneth R. Wilson,

• a strong platform and a strong leader.

Their weaknesses may lie in their strength: Bracken may not be adept in Opposition — platform may be embarrassingly specific.

Mr. Bracken may be happy that the rank and file of his party "organization" had an opportunity to "let off steam" and also that the attack was not directed at him personally. Such discontents as have long smouldered in Tory hearts against the party "bosses" would be a poor legacy for any man, let alone a newcomer to the fold. There is evidence to suggest that these discontents have now largely disappeared.

Original Amendment

The original amendment to the proposal to change the name was voted down. This amendment would have left the matter to a representative committee to decide after the new leader had been chosen. But so great was the animus against any kind of "dictatorship" from above that the very word "committee" made the delegates see red. They would not be appeased until they were assured that the question would be left to their own decision when the leader had been named. This is what happened, of course, and since everyone was rushing for the nearest exit by the time Mr. Bracken had finished his speech of acceptance there was little semblance of careful democratic discussion on the point.

What of the new party platform?

Remember that there are, in effect, two party platforms, the long, highly detailed statement of the party itself and, second, the 14-point creed of Mr. Bracken.

Mr. Bracken has made it quite clear that if the convention had not approved "progressive agricultural policy planks" he would not have accepted the leadership offer. On the basis of a brief discussion with him after the convention I believe this approval does not extend to the contentious "fixed price for wheat" clause which was thrown out in committee and wormed its way back into the platform from the floor of the convention largely by a fluke.

The clause in question declared for a minimum $1.10 per bushel for export wheat and $1.25 for domestic (plus payment for farm storage) on the deliverable quota and an advance payment on the quota.

Mr. Bracken holds rather to the view that a fixed statement of price in a platform such as this is dangerous, since prices must be related to other factors. The other basic clauses in the agricultural platform which presumably have Mr. Bracken's support are as follows:

1. To consult and enlist the assistance of farm interests in formulating and putting into effect policies for the promotion of the welfare of agriculture.
2. To maintain farm prices which will secure a monetary return to farmers that bears a fair relationship to the cost of production, and which will establish parity between farm prices and the cost of goods and services farmers must buy.
3. To create a price stabilization corporation charged with the duty of controlling price fluctuations.
4. To validate by constitutional amendment the Natural Products Marketing Act so that orderly marketing may be carried on under its provisions.
5. To promote the efficiency of Canadian agriculture by a comprehensive programme of conservation and by a national plan for the encouragement of production of crops and animal products in those areas which are most suitable and the discouragement of the same type of production in unsuitable areas.
6. To maintain and expand markets abroad and find markets at home for surplus crops, and to support scientific research, as advocated by the National Chemurgic Committee, to discover new uses for farm products and by-products.
7. To establish through the Health of Animals Branch facilities for a thorough study of contagious diseases among farm animals and to provide adequate facilities for vaccination of animals against Bang's and other contagious diseases.
8. To set up a swine study superstation with sufficient facilities and personnel for an exhaustive study of measures for the improvement of the Canadian bacon hog and of means to retain after the war our present quota of bacon exports.
9. To give primary producers adequate representation on all boards set up to market farm products.
10. To encourage farmers' organizations for co-operative effort in marketing farm products and in the purchase of supplies and obtaining of credit.
11. To set up a credit-controlling agency in the form of a Central Farm Bank so as to provide for farm credit at low interest rates.
12. That a special study be made of Health Services so as to provide the farmers of Canada with better medical facilities and hospitalization.

Bracken vs. Gardiner

So far, John Bracken has had the better of his arch political enemy, Hon. James Gardiner, in recent tilts over western farm programme and policy. How strong that advantage will be now that Mr. Bracken is in the federal arena remains to be seen. The first important political test may come during the Saskatchewan election. Heretofore the Conservative influence has been so inconsequential in that province that a clear C.C.F. win has been anticipated. With John Bracken as the Progressive-Conservative leader at Ottawa the picture may be different.

Just how different will be partly a matter of timing. Liberal strategy will probably lean toward holding the election quickly so as to give the Conservatives as little time as possible to organize. In any event, any Conservative gains in that province could probably be attributed directly to the new Bracken leadership.

Alongside the new agricultural bent of the reborn party is the action of the party in respect of tariffs. Those who know Mr. Bracken best say that if he has had any one political philosophy in his 20 years of public life it has been a devotion to low tariff rather than to any one group or platform. John Bracken has been not so much a Liberal or a Progressive as he has been a low tariff man.

Curiously, two important groups of Tory supporters have been moving toward almost similar points of view in recent months. On the one hand, the party "organizers," the professional political men who are supposed to keep their ears to the ground, were coming to the view that tariffs were a dead issue in Canadian politics and that the old differences between high and low tariff policy were a thing of the past. At the same time, the party idealists as typified by the men who met at Port Hope were writing into their platform of "Canadian Policy" the words:

"We must produce a world in which the benefits of specialized production are not destroyed by barriers to trade. We believe that the guiding principle of Canadian tariff policy should be the extent to which tariffs contribute to the assurance of gainful occupation and the maintaining of real, high standards of living."

Here, then, was the setting which made it possible for the Tory tradition of high tariff policy to be submerged under low tariff leadership, even though the final tariff clause in the official programme was a much less meaningful and more moderate statement than the Port Hope pronouncement. The final clause on tariff policy accepted by the convention read:

"We believe that the guiding principle of Canadian tariff policy should be:

"(a) to provide gainful occupation.

"(b) to maintain a high standard of living."

Will Protect Farmer

If there is to be any compromise in the future it may be taken for granted that it will not be the Canadian farmer who will suffer. If the Canadian industrialist is to seek and find any measure of tariff protection in the future under the Bracken fold there will almost certainly be compensatory and offsetting subsidies or bonus payments to the Canadian farmer.

Another important outcome of the convention was the determined stand against National government. In many ways it was made clear that the old National government cry of the Manion era was a thing of the past and that the Pro-Cons feel their destiny lies in what strength they can muster to themselves by their own efforts and by the broad scope and freedom of their new political credo.

It was significant, too, that on three levels the party gave evidence of a rebirth of strength and vigor.

There were the idealists who spoke their piece at Port Hope, and who had a most profound influence on the new party programme. There were the "professionals" and the local party followers who saw at last something else but defeat and disappointment looming ahead. There were the "big name" party supporters who sensed that anything that was done at Winnipeg (no matter how radical it might seem against previous Tory declarations of faith) was mild and salutary compared to the threat to private enterprise which was implicit in the disappearance of the two-party system and the growth in Canada of an official C.C.F. opposition.

These groups seemed uniformly pleased with the choice that had been made and the work that had been done. They echoed the comment of one shrewd and politically-wise newspaperman who voted Winnipeg the most wholesome and above-board national convention that has been held in Canada in at least a generation.

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
—Organized in 1896—
Admitted Assets .. $3,310,837.04
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Wawanesa Says Farming Key to Prosperity

Need of a comprehensive programme for agriculture is emphasized in the second edition of "Farming Holds the Key to Prosperity in Canada," a booklet being distributed by the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company.

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CARRY YOUR MONEY SAFELY
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DEPENDABLE!
THE PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
EST. 1884
MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY
THE SHIELD OF PROTECTION

STAUNCH as our fighting men in their resolve to carry through . . . The Portage Mutual, during 58 years of service, has weathered major disaster, economic upheaval and war. These have strengthened the Company by re-kindling its vigorous, pioneer spirit. Today it stands firm and confident, a strong bulwark in Canada's war economy.
FIRE and WINDSTORM
The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

Good Will TO MEN
AGAIN Christmas finds us at war. Again Christmas recalls the ideals of peace and good will to men. Christmas is always Christmas. Despite the war . . . despite all that has happened or will ever happen, we extend to our friends everywhere the good old Christmas wish, as timely now as always—A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!
CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE BOYS
If you want to send cash by cable, the bank is the place to arrange it. The service is part of our regular business at all branches. Remittances by cable, telegraph or money order.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

War Risk Insurance Terms Are Eased

Right to Refund of Surplus Premium Makes Rates More Attractive — Explosion and Sabotage Coverage Clarified by Ilsley

Finance Minister Ilsley has announced changes in underwriting conditions of the Dominion's war risk insurance plan. He has also clarified the interpretations of what is included in the definition of war damage due to explosion or sabotage.

The changes are intended to meet criticisms by business men who claimed the rates were too high and the conditions too severe.

Policyholders are now to have a right to a refund of their pro rata portions of 50% of the net surplus. At the end of the war, if there is a surplus after paying all losses and operating expenses, the $5 millions put in when the scheme began to operate will be paid back to the Dominion treasury. Of the balance, 50% will be rebated to the policyholders pro rata and 50% will be paid into the general fund of the government.

Sees Partnership

Mr. Ilsley describes the system as recognizing a partnership between contributing property owners and the taxpayers of Canada, and as demonstrating the non-profit-making intention of the government. He recently said:

> "If the rate of 25 cents per $100 proves to have been too high (and no one knows today what rate would be too high), the contributors will share in the surplus along with the general body of taxpayers who have underwritten the risk to the extent that the amount of the damage exceeds the amount paid into the fund by the policyholders."

Exaggerated Estimate

Some of the criticism of the rate of 25 cents per $100 of insured value on business properties he attributed to an exaggeration of the amount of money that might be raised. He estimated that fire insurance companies in Canada raise about $40 millions in premiums a year, about two-thirds of this being on business properties at an average rate of about 50 cents per $100. He estimated that if all the business property in Canada insured against fire were insured against war damage, the 25 cent rate would produce a fund of about $13 millions in one year.

He believes this not too large considering the value of property insured, and feels it unwise to reduce the rate below 25 cents for business property or 15 cents on residential property. If, at the end of the war, a refund is made, it will, he states, have the same effect as a retroactive reduction in the rate.

Can Insure Stock Only

Underwriting conditions have been eased by modifying the insure-all-or-nothing principle as regards stock in trade on one hand and buildings, machinery and equipment on the other.

Formerly a property owner had to ensure all his property including stock, buildings, etc., or nothing. Now he can insure his stock only or his buildings, machinery and equipment only. The sole requirement is that all the property in any one category must be insured. Policies already written on the former all-or-nothing basis will be reconsidered for policyholders who seek to take advantage of the new ruling.

Broad Interpretation

Mr. Ilsley gave assurance that the government had no intention of using a technical interpretation of the term "war damage" to avoid paying claims. According to the wording of the Act, war damage is defined as not including damage caused by restrictions on the display of lights, by measures taken for training purposes, or by enemy agents secretly in Canada. Two questions particularly had been asked:

1. Would the insured be protected against damage resulting from an explosion of a truckload of munitions which blew up as a result of a collision occurring during a blackout?

2. Would the insured be protected against damage occurring as a result of the explosion of a trainload of munitions wrecked by the act of an enemy agent in Canada?

Mr. Ilsley said:

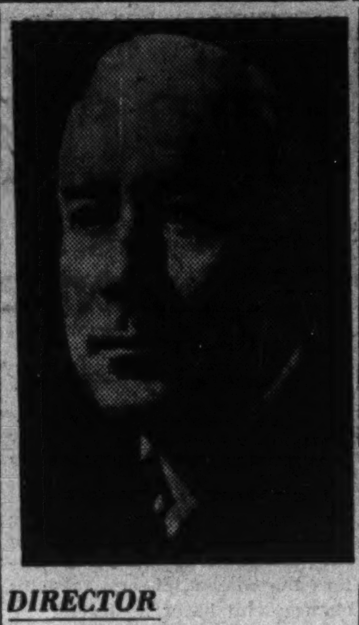
> "The answer to both these questions is, in my opinion, in the affirmative, and you have my assurance that that is the way the government would interpret the act in such eventualities."

Concentration of Munitions

He declared that the government's interpretation of the term "concentration of munitions or explosives," used in the act would include a truckload of munitions or a munitions dump. The term would be used in a realistic sense.

He removed doubts that in case of damage by fire following an explosion of a concentration of munitions, a property-owner might not be able to collect under his war risk insurance policy. On this he said:

> "I think that it is quite clear that damage from any fire occurring as a direct result of such an explosion would be within the definition of war damage and I wish to assure you that that is the way the government would interpret the act."



DIRECTOR

Kenneth Thom, general manager of the Western Assurance Co. and the British America Assurance Co., who has been elected a director of both companies.

Floater Policy Form Widened Rate Changed

Changes Designed to Make P. P. F. Contract More Saleable

Changes in premium rates and a broadening of the cover of the personal property floater policy in Ontario were recently announced by the Canadian Inland Underwriters Association. Similar changes are now being made by non-tariff companies, it is understood.

Minimum Premium

Formerly the minimum premium that could be written on the P.P.F. policy for three years was $35. With credits allowed for existing insurance, this could be brought down to $30. The minimum premium is now $25. No credits will be allowed to reduce it, and no reduction is made in the minimum whether the policy is written to give full insurance or on a deductible basis.

The insurance available on unscheduled jewellery, watches and furs, formerly limited to $500, can now be extended to higher amounts, to be determined in the policy.

Money and securities are protected against accidental destruction, or theft when the insured is in temporary residence such as a club or hotel.

Formerly they were insured only when in the policyholder's residence or summer residence mentioned in the policy.

Insurance on money and securities may be extended to any amount, in the discretion of the company. Additional protection may be obtained by endorsement and at a rate 50% of the rate specified for the original amount.

On Boats

Insurance on boats is extended from $250 to $500 and row boats and canoes are insured against fire, lightning and burglary when on the policyholder's premises.

Bicycles may be insured against fire and theft, when off the property of the policyholder, by endorsement and the payment of an additional premium of $5 per bicycle for three years. Bicycles may also be protected against collision for three years by an additional premium of $5 per bicycle.

Property of a business, professional or occupational type, such as books, insurable previously only when in the residence of the policyholder, may now be insured against all risks in all locations. Insurance of more than $250 on this item, however, can be obtained only when the property is on the owner's premises.

Toronto Life Men Elect Officers

At the annual meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of Toronto, officers were elected as follows:

J. W. WESTAWAY Aetna Life, president.

M. W. SPARLING, North American Life 1st vice-president.

C. L. TRAINOR, Prudential of America, 2nd vice-president.

MISS MARTHA M. ALWAY, North American Life, honorary treasurer.

MONTAGUE RAISMAN, Metropolitan Life, honorary secretary.

P. V. BOND, Great-West Life, honorary president.

A Saga of Insurance

BIOGRAPHY OF A BUSINESS, 1792 to 1942. The Insurance Company of North America by Marquis James. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Marquis James, who has been biographer of some outstanding figures in American life and who has won a Pulitzer Prize award here, devotes his capacity for research and colorful exposition to the engrossing story of the Insurance Company of North America which has just passed its 150th birthday and stands near the top of the list of all companies doing fire and casualty business on this continent.

The North America was organized in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, the same room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed. Stretching so far back into time, the company was naturally one of the pioneers in developing the science of insurance and in extending its usefulness to serve more and more aspects of human need.

In the marine and fire business, the company records reveal an engrossing and, for most readers, a brand new picture of the effect of wars and disasters on the business community: The Napoleonic wars, The 1812 war, the Civil War, and two Great Wars; the great fires in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

Most striking thread throughout the whole book is the demonstration it gives of what is achieved by the courageous and devoted enterprise of free individuals operating on good business principles and the highest standards of probity. For those who are doubtful about or hostile to the system of individual enterprise, this book is a powerful reminder of what that system has done for citizens of this continent; what it offers for the men and women of tomorrow.

A striking statement of business philosophy is given by the Chairman of the Board, Benjamin Rush:

"When I first entered the service of this company as a company officer, I got the idea, from my environment, that the first thing we had to provide was earning the dividends for our stockholders. It was only some years later when I realized that this belief was fallacious and substituted for it the protection of and service of the policyholder, that the North America began to make progress."

President of the company is John A. Diemand, one of the world's pioneers in developing the casualty phases of the insurance business. The company's Canadian manager is H. C. Mills of Toronto.

The James book will have wide appeal among all businessmen.

Chartered Banks Show Reduced Note Issue

Preparation For Reduction Required By Law at End of Year Equal to 10% of Paid-up Capital — All Banks Well Within Legal Limit

With one exception, note circulation of the Canadian chartered banks reported in the monthly bank statement for Oct. 31, is lower* than a year ago. The exception is Barclays Bank (Canada).

Reason for the general decline is legislation reducing the legal maximum circulation of the banks by 10% of the paid-up capital on Jan. 1, 1943. The banks are effecting the reduction in good time. This will be the third reduction of 10% in the legal maximum circulation of the banks. Following five reductions of 5% each in the years 1936 to 1940 it brings the total reduction to 55% of the paid-up capital.

Bank Act Revised

When the bank act was revised in 1934, it provided that from the date the Bank of Canada was authorized to begin business in the spring of 1935, the note issue of the chartered banks be limited to 100% of their paid up capital. On Jan. 1, 1936, and on the same date for the next four years, it stated the legal maximum would be reduced by 5% of the paid up capital. It further provided that on Jan. 1, for the next five years, the legal maximum should be reduced by 10% of the paid up capital, and that thereafter it should not exceed 25% of the original maximum.

*Changes in circulation from last year and from Oct. 31, 1935, before the first reduction was effected are shown in the accompanying table.

Note Circulation of Chartered Banks
Millions of dollars

	Oct. 31 1942	Oct. 31 1941	Oct. 31 1935
Montreal	15.3	17.8	29.9
Nova Scotia	6.3	7.3	10.2
Toronto	2.6	2.9	4.8
Provincial	1.8	2.3	3.7
Commerce	14.2	15.8	25.8
Royal	19.0	23.3	32.1
Dominion	3.5	4.2	6.3
Nationale	3.1	3.6	6.6
Imperial	3.5	4.2	6.7
Barclays	.7	.5	.3
	70.0	82.2	128.4

It will be noted that the circulation of Barclay's Bank (Canada) has increased while the others were declining. Reason appears to be that Barclays only entered the Canadian field a few years ago and hence its note issue while showing an increase, is still well below the legal limits.

Well Within Limit

The table shows the note circulation of all 10 banks at approximately $70 millions. As, according to regulations, they are entitled up to Jan. 1, 1942 to a note circulation of 55% of their paid up capital of $145.5 millions or approximately $80 millions, they are well within their legal maximum. On Jan. 1, 1943, they will be entitled to $65.4 millions. Chartered bank notes are not legal tender, but are readily accepted in both Canada and Newfoundland.

While the note issue of the chartered banks has been declining since 1935, that of the Bank of Canada has been increasing. In recent years the increase has been accelerated greatly by the larger demands of trade and business for cash. Latest figures show the note issue of the Bank of Canada at $672 millions against $474 millions a year ago and $94.6 millions at the beginning of December 1935.

One advantage to shareholders of the chartered banks has been that as the note issue is reduced their double liability for their stock goes down accordingly. Thus on Jan. 1, 1943, the liability of a bank shareholder, in event of any bank being unable to meet its liabilities would be limited to his stock and 45% of the par value extra. While any such contingency is regarded as remote, the position of the shareholders is improved proportionately.

Rise is Shown In Note Issue

Under a heavier demand for cash for the Christmas trade, note circulation of the Bank of Canada continues to expand. The statement for the week ended Dec. 9 shows an increase of almost $3 millions to $672.7 millions.

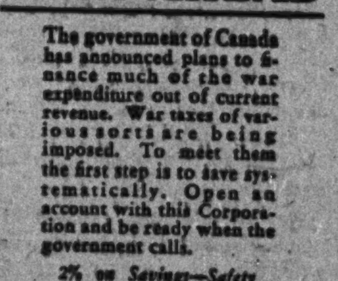
On the credit side, investments were higher, while miscellaneous assets were down.

	Dec. 9 1942 $	Dec. 2 1942 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	672,708,700	669,821,484
Rest fund	5,585,705	5,585,705
Deposits: Dom.	37,327,088	30,639,229
Banks	261,236,675	255,874,872
Other	12,774,042	25,627,295
Total deposits	311,337,805	312,141,396
All other	14,030,993	13,958,016
Total liabs.	1,008,,663,203	1,006,506,601
Assets		
In Sterling & U. S.	500,907	500,907
Subsid. coin	66,432	82,685
Advances	2,250,000	2,250,000
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	787,359,369	779,650,477
Other Dom. gov.	204,585,594	205,253,219
Total invest.	991,944,963	984,903,696
Premises	2,219,033	2,218,692
All other assets	11,681,868	16,350,621
Total assets	1,008,663,203	1,006,506,601

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Dec. 10 1942 $	Change Year ago %	Dec. 3 1942 $
Halifax	3,712,343	—3.3	4,447,106
Saint John	2,538,036	+10.9	2,347,568
Moncton	1,590,760	+37.0	1,560,283
Sherbrooke	860,883	—1.7	1,018,849
Quebec	5,593,402	+10.5	6,868,313
Montreal	121,729,158	+21.0	163,097,014
Ottawa	105,241,387	+81.7	61,845,964
Kingston	817,049	—3.0	1,147,784
Peterborough	72,426	+2.8	926,404
Toronto	129,931,457	+11.5	200,194,556
Hamilton	6,238,817	—2.2	9,683,100
St. Catharines	1,372,572	+3.7	2,077,382
Kitchener	1,119,741	—14.0	1,546,328
Brantford	1,177,574	+7.8	1,282,334
London	2,947,643	+2.4	3,382,039
Chatham	591,906	—30.6	844,929
Sarnia	598,016	+11.3	625,869
Sudbury	1,012,962	—15.4	1,284,754
Fort William	1,082,141	+9.2	1,329,501
Winnipeg	57,205,702	—8.8	77,364,770
Brandon	541,283	+19.9	626,540
Regina	7,130,812	+41.8	7,303,702
Moose Jaw	856,015	+25.4	1,004,848
Saskatoon	1,920,564	+12.0	2,145,971
Prince Albert	661,484	+25.2	677,872
Edmonton	7,201,030	+32.6	7,803,888
Calgary	7,841,561	+5.9	8,870,851
Lethbridge	845,275	+9.3	841,438
Medicine Hat	435,748	+14.4	404,307
N. W'minster	925,435	+5.3	1,192,672
Vancouver	25,543,770	+39.6	33,429,723
Victoria	1,865,041	+3.5	2,100,971

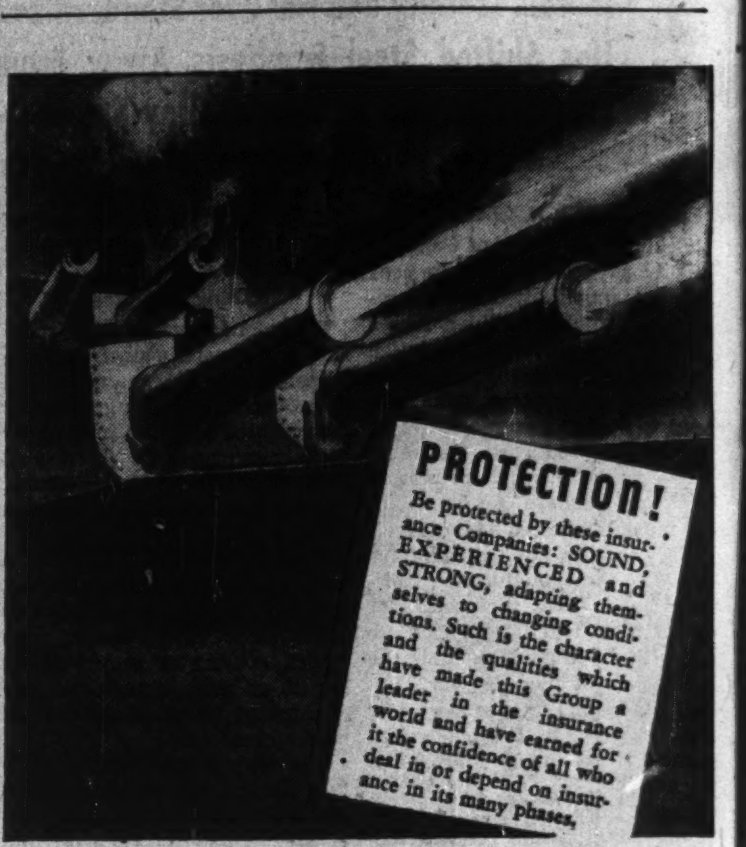
Disher Steel Construction Co. has declared a dividend at $1.50 a share on its class A preference payable Dec. 24, 1942 to record Dec. 18, leaving arrears unchanged at $9 per share.



PLAN AHEAD
The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.
2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.
CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $66,000,000.

"YES—WE ARE BUSY"
YES, and this is evidence that *Canada's war effort is moving in high gear,* as the day's work in a bank is closely allied with that effort.
- Providing for payrolls and pay cheques.
- Servicing Victory Bond and War Savings transactions
- Dealing with necessary Regulations (Foreign Exchange —Travel—Import and Export of Goods . . .)
- Making available the banking services necessary to the country's activities — Loans, Savings, and Current Accounts, Collections, Letters of Credit . . .

Many of our trained men are now with the Armed Forces but our staff carries on. Your co-operation by banking early in the day will be helpful.
The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
ESTABLISHED 1832—OVER A CENTURY OF SERVICE



PROTECTION!
Be protected by these insurance Companies: SOUND, EXPERIENCED and STRONG, adapting themselves to changing conditions. Such is the character and the qualities which have made this Group a leader in the insurance world and have earned for it the confidence of all who deal in or depend on insurance in its many phases.
GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. • ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
Great American and Associated Insurance Companies New York
AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO. • GREAT AMERICAN INDEMNITY CO.
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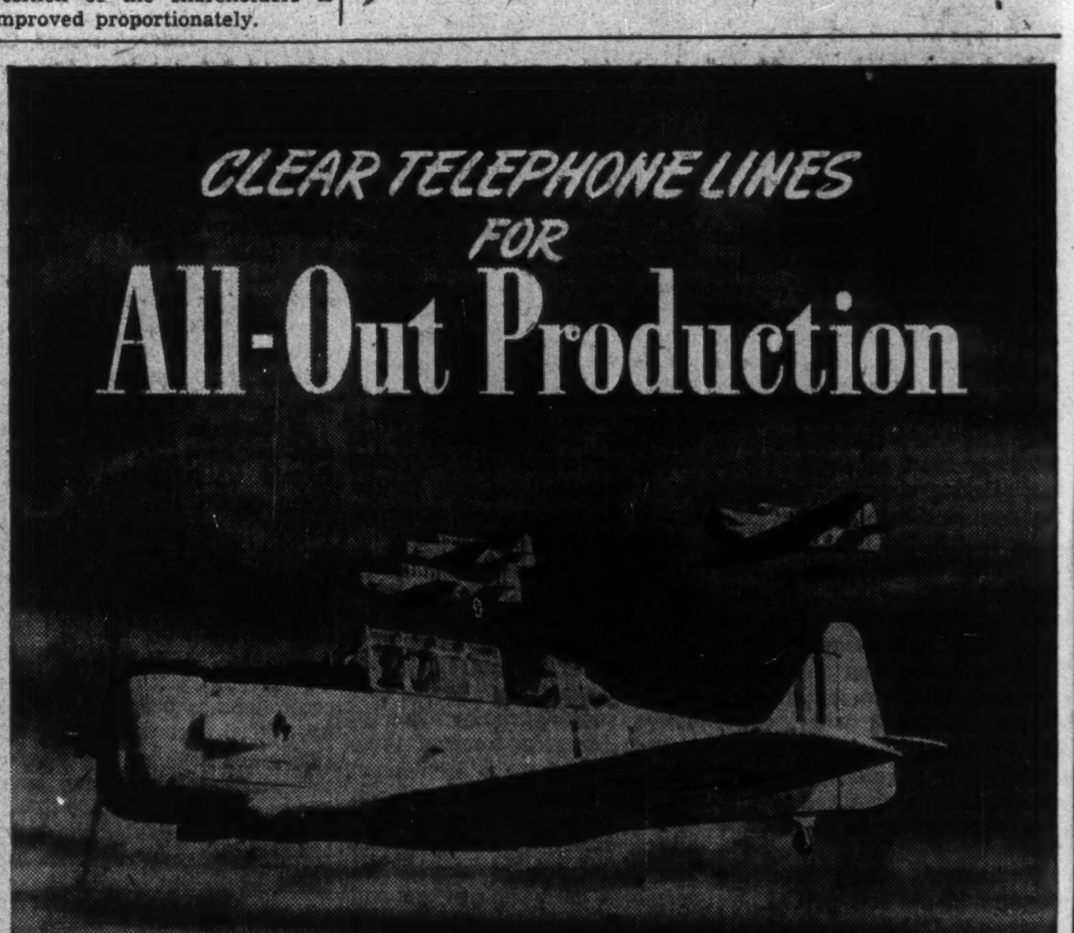
JOHN H. HARVEY, Manager
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Canada's Airpower Takes Right-of-Way
Airpower will win this war . . . airpower *plus* navy — airpower *plus* army — airpower *plus* total resources.
The Commonwealth Air Training Plan is producing airpower at top speed: 4000 training planes flying a million miles a day from 92 training centres; 5000 more being delivered this year from Canadian factories; soon 25 Canadian squadrons in Britain, more to follow.
This vast programme means literally thousands of additional telephone calls, urgent calls, calls that must get through promptly if the job of fitting wings to Empire is to proceed without delay.
Perhaps *your* telephone line doesn't carry messages directly concerned with Canada's production of airpower. But avoiding delays on your line helps clear others that do, because yours is part of an interlocking system. So . . . avoid delays, use Wartime Telephone Tactics and help speed Canada's wartime production.
On Active Service — Giving Wings to Words
WARTIME TELEPHONE TACTICS

- BE SURE you have the right number . . . consult the directory.
- SPEAK distinctly, directly into the mouthpiece.
- ANSWER promptly when the bell rings.
- BE BRIEF. Clear your line for the next call.
- USE OFF-PEAK hours for your Long Distance Calls.

These things may look trifling, but on 6,500,000 daily telephone calls, they are very important.

LONDON CALLING

WRITTEN EACH WEEK EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FINANCIAL POST BY *Adelphi*

Eden for Premier

LONDON.—Anthony Eden is being groomed for a Tory Premiership as carefully as a colt for the Derby. With the exception of the War Office he has not been given any departments where he could be destroyed by domestic controversy. It is true that he was Foreign Minister during the disastrous years that preceded Munich but Chamberlain virtually superseded him and Eden's eventual resignation saved the young man's prestige.

Eden will never be an orator but he has courage and great natural honesty of purpose. He also has glamour—an odd word to use about a politician and he will not run to fat. It is a pity he does not speak better but then, as Browning said, "Would you have a rose sing?"

Eden is a man of destiny. It may be that under his eventual leadership this island may recover some of the blessings lost in that other Eden so long ago.

* * *

Well . . . Cripps did resign after all. And it was only a few weeks age he said that he had no such intention and that the suggestion was ridiculous. It is not always easy for a man to read his own mind and Cripps may have been perfectly sincere in that statement.

As a political strategist Cripps is, of course, a child. It is splendid to be virtuous and good of heart but even innocence needs eyes. Cripps should never have accepted office in the first place. He belongs to no party and therefore commands no automatic support. Once in the Government, he could not criticize the direction of the war in public or on the floor of the House.

What is more, his position as Leader of the House was immediately reduced in stature by the appointment of Mr. Attlee as Deputy Prime Minister with instructions to answer questions on behalf of the Prime Minister. It might he argued that Eden, the new Leader of the House, is in the same unsatisfactory position, but then he is also Foreign Secretary which carries heavy duties and a high prestige.

Cripps was not only a man without a party but a Minister without a Ministry. He had no department of officials to swell his importance or shout him into battle. He was the Lord Privy Seal and had to flop about in the pool all alone.

India was a great disappointment to him. So was his job as Leader of the House. He remained an outsider, a spare rib, a floating kidney, a fifth wheel, a lonely figure in the crowd.

So, as far as the War Cabinet goes, it is a case of "Good-Bye Mr. Cripps." Now he is to make our airplanes as head of the ministry which Max Beaverbrook created. We shall see him seldom at Westminster and when he does turn up he will be allowed to speak on one subject only—airplanes.

* * *

The Wallflowers

It must not be imagined that the latest ministerial shuffle was accomplished without some mutterings and heart-burnings. Among the under-secretaries the two Harolds (Macmillan and Balfour) could be forgiven if they emulated Hitler and chewed the carpet. To understand their resentment it might be interesting to digress for a moment and explain the financial situation of M.P.'s who become junior ministers known as under-secretaries.

The salary of an M.P. is £600 a year. For this he can turn up at the House when he chooses, can sit on the boards of twenty companies or carry on his business or profession. His £600 is subject to income tax but he quite legitimately charges against it his constituency and secretarial expenses (postage is not free for M.P.'s) so that in the end the £600 is practically tax free.

It is when he is promoted to an under-secretary that the screw goes on. His salary jumps to £1,500 a year, but he must at once resign all directorships or partnerships and take no part in any private enterprise — nor would any one have it otherwise. But now comes the rub.

He is still an M.P., but his £600 is absorbed in his larger salary. It may therefore be stated that the increase from his promotion amounts to £900 a year. Unfortunately (and most unfairly) he cannot claim any parliamentary expenses although he still has to look after his constituency. This, in a stroke, practically wipes out his increase and leaves him no better off than when he was an M.P. In fact he is in a bad situation unless he can augment his income from private sources or savings.

The one hope of an Under-Secretary, therefore, is to gain promotion to Cabinet rank which carries a salary of £5,000. And this brings us to carpet-eater No. 1, Captain Harold Balfour. Some five years ago he was appointed Under-Secretary for Air. He had been an airman in the last war, possessed an attractive personality, was a good speaker and was still young enough to be eager. One Air Minister after another crashed — Swinton, Kingsley Wood, Hoare—but Balfour emerged safe each time from the wreckage. When Churchill came to power Balfour saw a fourth Air Minister appointed over his head, Sir Archibald Sinclair. As the cockney song has it, he was "always the blasted bridesmaid and never the blushing bride." Five years of brilliant, unselfish and costly service leaves him a Junior Minister while Cripps now takes the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Rt. Hon. H. H. Balfour

* * *

The Other Harold

The case of the other Harold is not quite on all fours with Balfour's. Harold Macmillan is financially well off, being one of the famous publishing family and being married to a daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire. He can survive the penury of junior office whereas Balfour has seen his life's savings frittered away.

Macmillan had been lucky. As Under-Secretary to Max Beaverbrook at the Ministry of Supply he learned a lot. Then he went to the Colonial Office as Under-Secretary and was fortunate enough to serve under Viscount Cranborne who, being a Peer, spoke only in the Upper House. This meant that Macmillan represented the Colonies in the Commons and he proceeded to make an enormous parliamentary success. Instead of merely being his master's echo he was his own master in the Commons.

TRANSPORT AIDE

Leonard J. Knowles has been appointed executive assistant to T. C. Lockwood, Transport Controller. Mr. Knowles was commission traffic representative of the Canadian National Railways, and his services have been loaned for the duration.

Then comes "Good-bye Mr. Cripps" and the Ministerial reshuffle. Viscount Cranborne leaves the Colonial Office and becomes Lord Privy Seal. Oliver Stanley is brought back from the wilderness and becomes Colonial Secretary. Poor Harold Macmillan sees his glory fade. His boss now sits in the Commons.

Hence the lament of the two Harolds. But then history is always repeating itself. Remember what happened to Harold at Hastings.

* * *

Hope for Stanley?

Oliver Stanley — man of promise! No man has had more chances than this younger son of the eighteenth Earl of Derby. No man was more entitled to these chances than Oliver Stanley. He has a splendid brain, an austere but fine personality, a rare felicity of phrase and great tradition behind him. But he is not lucky. If he walks beneath the trees do you think leaves fall on his head? It is more likely to be cocoanuts. He is always swimming upstream. He is always one man against the fates.

He has been President of the Board of Education, Minister of Labor, President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary of State for War, but he ran into storms in each one. Nor does he ride storms well. He becomes stubborn and resentful. He takes a stand over a small point and as a result is forced to give way on a big one. I cannot think of any more mixed metaphors for the moment.

Yet the House likes Oliver Stanley. It would be glad to see him succeed. Over and over again he has been touted as a future Tory Prime Minister but he makes no real progress towards that goal and leaves the field to Eden. Perhaps Stanley does not care enough.

Yet he is supremely a man of political affairs and nothing of the country squire. He dislikes hunting and racing and has no reputation as a fisherman. Recently his wife, Lady Maureen Stanley (a daughter of Lord Londonderry) died in London. It has added to the sense of loneliness which marks out this gifted man who is liked by everyone and has few intimate friends.

Retail Trading Climbs Sharply

Almost All Divisions Show Increase Over a Year Ago

Retail trading took a sharp upswing in October with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index 14% ahead of Oct., 1941, and 13% better than the previous month. Level of trade in the first 10 months of this year was 15% higher than the corresponding ten-month period a year ago. Unadjusted index for October was 174 against 153.4 for September and 152.5 for Oct., 1941.

With the exception of radio and electrical stores all kinds of business reported increased sales. Percentage increases over last year by types of business were as follows:

Type of store	October Retail Sales Increase %
Boots and shoes	32.5
Candies	28.2
Men's clothing	14.9
Women's clothing	26.1
Department stores	13.8
Drugs	15.3
Furniture	7.1
Groc. and meat	*13.2
Hardware	0.5
Radio and elec.	d5.6
Restaurants	19.4
Variety	18.8

dDecrease.

W. P. B. Seeks Answer On Wood Pulp Needs

Proposed paper production curtailment in the United States will be based on a questionnaire which the War Production Board is now preparing to send to pulp and paper mills. This is designed to ascertain the amount and types of pulpwood or wood pulp used by each producer.

Your Investments

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Three-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed. Address letters to The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2.

Winnipeg Electric

I am interested in the series B bonds of Winnipeg Electric Co. and would like to have your comments on the position of this security.

Winnipeg Electric Co. Series B bonds are now on a 5% income basis. Since the reorganization of 1935 the company has steadily improved its position and last year was able to show earnings at the highest point in its history. The interest on the B bonds has been earned and paid since 1935.

Much of the gain in revenues is attributed to natural growth, only a small percentage of the increase in the power load is attributed to wartime demands. In the after-war period it will not have to contend with the problems that will confront some of the other power systems.

C. P. R.

It would be appreciated if you would let us have a report on the position of Canadian Pacific Railway ordinary shares.

Canadian Pacific Railway has recorded a marked improvement in operations and earnings since the outbreak of war. Volume of freight and passenger traffic has shown a marked rise, while earnings have increased to a point where the amount available on the ordinary shares is not far short of 10% of the par value. No dividends have been paid. As a result, the financial position has been greatly strengthened in the last three years.

At the end of last year, working capital had improved to nearly $58 millions. By the end of the war, the company should be in a strong financial position and well able to take care of the readjustments incidental to the rehabilitation of the post-war period. While the position has greatly improved, the basic rail problem remains unsolved. Facilities, generally speaking, are in excess of ordinary peacetime needs. This is a factor which must be kept in mind in considering the long-term prospects for the Canadian Pacific shares.

Canadian Celanese

I would like to have a report from you on the long-term prospects for Canadian Celanese Co.

Canadian Celanese earning power has shown practically uninterrupted growth since 1928 (the company was incorporated in 1926) and comparatively substantial earnings have been placed behind the common stock. The investment in plant has increased over $4 millions since 1935, while working capital increased $1.7 millions to $4.9 millions in the same period.

A large proportion of the output finds its way directly and indirectly into the war effort. Civilian demand continues high.

It is expected that this demand will continue; in other words, "Celanese" should be able to maintain its competitive position in the textile trade. The long-term prospects for the company continue favorable.

National Steel Car

I would appreciate a report from you on the position of National Steel Car Corp.

National Steel Car Corp. has come in for public attention recently because of the expropriation of its Malton aircraft plant by the Dominion Government. This action virtually eliminates the company from the aircraft field.

Position of the Canadian aircraft industry in the after-war period cannot be regarded as other than speculative. In so far as National Steel Car is concerned, expropriation of the Malton plant will result in return of the capital spent and add to an already strong financial position. With operations limited to manufacture of railway rolling stock and war work, operating problems are greatly simplified. The postwar prospects look bright as there will be a considerable amount of deferred buying of railway cars. In the past, railway orders for equipment have been rather spasmodic with consequent wide fluctuations in earnings.

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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

STOCKS TRADED THIS WEEK

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 14

Range 1942 High	Low	Div Rate $	Dec12 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Dec. 7	Week end. Dec. 14 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
.70	.40	.	...	Abitibi	911	.65	.65	.60	.60
7	3½	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	690	5	4½	4½	4½
13	11	.80+.20	9	Agnew Surp. c	10	11	11	11	11
1.50	.55	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	110	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
42½	21½	.	...	Do. pref.	45	40	38	38½	37½
9½	7½	.	...	Algoma Steel	765	8½	8½	8½	8½
84	79½	5	6.2	Do. pref.	20	79½	81	81	81
109	80	8+2	9.7	Aluminium, c.	349	100½	104½	100½	104
22	16	1.40	6½	Asbestos	865	21½	21	21	21
18½	13½	1.25	8	Assoc. Brew. c.	45	15½	15	15	15
				B					
150	115	6	4.6	Bk. Can. Nat.	35	130	129	129	129
189	124½	6	4.3	Bk. Montreal	383	145	145	140	140
275	212	10	4.4	Bk. N. Scotia	45	225	225	222½	223
14½	10½	1+.50	10.7	Bathurst Pr. A	480	13½	14	13½	14
15	6½	.25	...	Beatty Bros.	524	11	15	12	14
110½	76	7	6.4	Do. 2nd pref.	50	110	110	110	110
9½	9½	.	...	Beauharnois	590	9½	9½	9½	9½
124	115	7	5.9	Belt. Cort. pref	30	116½	118	118	118
150½	123	8	5.7	Bell Telephone	592	142	142	140	142
10½	8½	.60	6	Blue Top Br. A	10	10	10	10	10
24	20½	1.30	5.4	Brant. Cord. pf.	10	22	24	24	24
13½	6	1	7.9	Brazilian Tr.	2578	12½	13	12½	12½
5½	3½	.50+.10	..	Brew. & Distil.	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
18	13	1	5.9	Brit. Amer. Oil	2680	17½	17½	17	17½
17½	12	1.50	...	B. C. Packers	98	17	17	14	17
22½	17	2	9.1	B. C. Power A.	90	22½	22½	22	22½
2.00	.75	.	...	Do. (B)	35	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75
5½	4½	.40	...	Bruck S. Mills	160	4½	5½	4½	5½
14	11	.70+.10	5.7	Building Prod.	1365	13	14	13½	13½
8½	7½	.60	6.8	Burlington St'l	1090	8	8½	8	8½
				C					
23½	21½	1.50	6.6	Caldwell L. 1 p	25	21½	22	22	22
9½	8½	.80	9.4	Do. 2nd pref.	20	8½	8½	8½	8½
102	97½	6	6.1	Calgary Pwr. p	5	97½	99	99	99
6	5	.40	7.3	Canada Bud	20	5½	5½	5½	5½
5	3½	.	...	Canada Cement	487	4½	4½	4	4½
102	90	6.50	6.8	Do. pref.	80	96	95	95	95
20½	13	1.15	...	C. & D. Sugar	431	16½	17½	17	17
22	15	1.50	7.5	Can. Forg. (A)	585	20	22	19½	22
38	32	2+.50	6.7	Can. Malting	350	36½	37	36½	37
7½	4	.60	9.2	Can. Nor. Pr.	150	7	7	6½	6½
88	73½	7	9.2	Do. pref.	30	78	76	75½	76
87	74½	4	5.1	Can. Packers	245	78½	80	77½	77½
126	110½	8	6.3	Can. Perman.	5	124	126	126	126
9	8½	.50	...	Can. Starch, c.	5	8½	8½	8½	8½
9½	5	.	...	Can. Steamsh's.	4000	6½	9½	8½	9½
32	25½	2.50	7.8	Do. pref.	1200	30½	32	30½	31½
7½	4½	.40+.10	8	Can. Vinegars	25	6½	6½	6½	6½
57	48½	4	7	Can. W. Cable	85	53	57	57	57
24½	14	2	10.8	Do. (B)	15	18	18½	18	18½
65	48½	8.75	...	Can. Bakeries p	95	65	65	65	65
154	115	6	4.7	Can. Bk. Com.	286	128	129	127	128
1.45	1.00	.	...	Can. Breweries	650	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.30
31	25½	3.40	12.6	Do. pref.	370	28	28	27	27
33	27½	1.50+.50	6	Can. Bronze, c	65	33	32½	32	32
22	16	1+.20a	6	Can Canners 1 p	215	19½	20	20	20
8½	4½	.	...	Can. Car & F'y	2550	8	8½	7½	8½
28½	21½	1.75	6.2	Do. pref.	2150	27½	28½	27½	28½
27½	21½	1+1	7.3	Can. Celanese	215	27½	27½	27	27½
135	118½	7+1.15a	6	Do. pref.	45	130	135	132	135
17½	15	2	11.8	Can. Convert.	74	15½	17	16	17
15½	9	.	...	Can. Dredge	175	15	15½	15	15
81	70	4	...	Can. Fire Ins.	5	70	70	70	70
25½	13	2	7.8	Can. For. Inv. c	310	23	25½	25	25½
7½	6½	.50	6.4	Can. G. Inv.	75	7½	7½	7½	7½
4½	3	.35	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	825	4	4	3½	4
4½	2½	.35	...	Do. (B)	275	4½	4	3½	4
167	127½	5.75	...	Can. Indust. B.	149	152	153	137½	140
175	152	7	4.3	Do. pref.	19	160	161½	161½	161½
.90	.45	.04	...	Can. Marconi	1525	.85	.90	.75	.75
123	105	8	7.3	Can. Oil, pref.	15	105	110	110	110
8½	5	.	...	Can. Pacific	5133	7½	8	7½	7½
3½	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
27½	20	.	...	Do. pref.	30	23	24	23½	24
10	8	1	...	C. Wallpaper B	10	9	10	10	10
42½	34½	2	5.2	Can. West'ho'se	5	35	38	38	38
10½	8	.75	...	Catelli Food, pf	25	10	10½	10½	10½
.05	.05	.	...	Claude Neon	500	.05	.05	.05	.05
8½	4	.50	...	Cockshutt Plow	470	8½	8½	8½	8½
2.87	1.90	.15	...	Comm. Alcohol	1150	2.75	2.87	2.63	2.87
6½	5½	.40	6.7	Do. pref.	25	6	6	6	6
10½	8½	.60	6	Cons. Bakeries	30	9½	10	10	10
3½	1½	.	...	Cons. Paper	4267	2½	2½	2½	2½
4	2	.	...	Cons. Press	20	2½	2	2	2
39	32	1+1.50	6.8	Cons. Smelt.	347	36½	36½	35½	36½
132	109	8	6.9	Consumers' Gas	27	117	117	116	116
30	10	.	...	Cres. Cream'y p	6	30	30	30	30
.60	.35	.	...	Cub Aircraft	200	.40	.60	.60	.60
				D, E					
1.50	.50	.	...	David & Fre. B.	48	1.50	.50	.50	.50
27½	21	2.22	8.3	Distill-Seagram	610	27½	27½	26½	27
97½	90	5	5.3	Do. pref.	15	97½	95	95	95
191	135	8	5.6	Dom. Bank	17	143	143	142	143
24	20	1.20	5.2	Dom. Bridge	464	23½	23½	22½	23
15½	9½	.	...	Dom. Coal, pf.	426	13	12½	11½	12
25	17	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	1	23	20	20	20
7½	6	.	...	Dom. Envelope	5	6	7½	7½	7½
97½	89½	7	7.8	Do. pref.	45	90	89½	89½	89½
21½	16½	1+.25	6	Dom. Foundries	10	20½	20½	20½	20½
107½	103½	6	5.6	Do. pref.	20	105	107½	107½	107½
118	110	5	4.2	Dom. Glass, c.	25	117	118	115½	115½
25	20	1.20+.40	7	Dom. Oilcloth	145	23	24	23½	24
1½	1½	.	...	Dom. Square	50	1½	1½	1½	1½
9½	4½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	877	8	8½	7½	8½
6½	3½	.	...	Dom. Stores	95	5½	5½	5½	5½
6	3	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	908	5½	5½	4	5½
90	83	5.50	6.1	Do. pref.	155	89	90	84	90
82½	66	5	6.8	Dom. Textile	75	71	77	72	72
154	150	7	4.6	Do. pref.	2	151	151	151	151
2.00	.70	.	...	Dom. Woollens	250	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
8½	6½	.60	7	Do. pref.	650	8½	8½	7½	8½
4	2	.	...	Donnacona P.	325	3½	3½	3½	3½
6	3½	.	...	Dryden Paper	530	4½	4½	4½	4½
12	6	.	...	East Koot Pr. pf	20	10	12	12	12
12½	6½	.	...	East Dairies, p.	75	11½	12	11	12
3½	2½	.	...	Easy Washing	713	3	3½	3½	3½
4	1½	.	...	English Elec B.	495	3½	4	4	4

Range 1942 High	Low	DivDec12 R'te $	Y'ld %		Sales	Last Dec. 7	Week end. Dec. 14 H	L	Cl'se
				F, G					
31	14½	.25	...	Fairchild Air	1215	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	14½	1	5	Fam. Players	53	16	20	16	16
22½	15	1.50+.25	8	Fanny Farmer	295	22½	22½	22	22
40	33½	6	...	Fed. Grain, pfd.	35	40	40	40	40
3½	2½	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	140	3½	3½	3½	3½
20½	14½	1	5.1	Ford Motor A	1763	20½	20½	19½	19½
13½	7½	.	...	Fraser Vot. Tr.	482	11½	11½	10½	11½
8	4½	.60	8.3	Gatineau Pwr.	1010	7½	7½	7	7½
80	61½	5	6.3	Do. pref.	30	80	79	79	79
7½	5	.50	7	Gen. St. Wares	2450	7	7½	6½	7½
96	82	7+.53a	8	Do. pref.	80	92	96	93	96
67	31½	2.50+2.50	...	Goodyear Tire	175	67	67	65	65
2½	1	.	...	Gt. L. Pa V tr c	146	2½	2½	2½	2½
5	2	.	...	Gurd, Chas. c.	50	5	5	5	5
4½	2½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	760	4½	4½	4½	4½
				H, I					
5½	2	.	...	Ham. Bridge	599	4½	4½	4½	4½
3½	2½	.20	...	Harding Carpet	30	3½	3½	3½	3½
21½	16	2	10	Honey Dew	21	21½	20	20	20
14	8	.	...	H. Smith Pap c	180	11½	11½	11	11
55	46	4	7.7	Huron & E. Mt.	5	50	52	50	52
1.10	.50	.	...	Hydro Electric	400	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
204	145	8	5	Imperial Bank	21	157	159	155	158½
10½	7½	.50	4.8	Imperial Oil	5108	10½	10½	10½	10½
12½	9½	.40+.17½	5	Imperial Tob.	1337	11½	11½	11½	11½
7½	6½	6%	...	Do. pref.	65	7	7½	7½	7½
8½	7½	.50+.10	7	Imp. Varnish, c	100	7½	8½	8½	8½
12	6½	.25	...	Indust. Accept.	105	12	12	11½	12
23	20	1.50	7	Inter. Bronze, p	50	22	22½	22½	22½
9½	5	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	215	9	9½	9	9½
99	85	6+5a	6.7	Do. pref.	21	90	90	89½	90
36½	29	2	6.2	Int. Nickel	1458	32½	32½	31½	32
2.25	1.05	.	...	Int. Paints, c.	350	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
16	9½	.	...	Int. Pap. & P.	300	11½	9½	9½	9½
65	51½	5	9.7	Do. pref.	240	52½	51½	51½	51½
16½	11	1	6.3	Int. Pete.	775	15½	16	15½	15½
6	2	.	...	Int. Power	10	6	6	6	6
95	85	7+3a	7.4	Do. pref.	64	92	95	93	95
.20	-.03	.	...	Int. Util. (B)	1555	.15	.15	.15	.15
				J, K, L					
10	10	.68	6.8	Jam. Pub. Ser.	580	..	10	10	10
9	6½	.	...	Kelvinator	105	8	9	8½	9
10	5	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	10	8	8½	8½	8½
20½	14½	1.20	6	Lake of Woods	255	20	20½	20	20
10½	6½	.80	8.4	Laura Secord	457	9½	9½	9½	9½
25½	19	1+.25	6	Loblaw (A)	390	20½	20½	18½	18½
23½	17½	1+.25	6.7	Do. (B)	15	18½	18½	18½	18½
				M					
16	11½	1.00	...	Maclaren Pr.	1300	15½	15½	15	15
4½	1½	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	970	3½	4	3½	4
10½	3	.	...	Do. pref.	880	8½	10	8½	10
5½	2½	.	...	Massey-Harris	9229	5	5½	4½	5½
14½	10½	1.25	...	Do. pref.	3830	14	14½	14	14½
6½	2½	.15	...	McColl Fron. c.	1050	5½	6	5½	5½
94	72½	6	6.5	Do. pref.	5	90	92	92	92
15½	10½	2	12.9	Mitchell, Robt.	1410	15½	15½	15½	15½
35	33	12%	...	Monarch Life	10	33	33	33	33
67	65	4	6.1	Montreal Cot. c	2	66	66	66	66
24	19½	1.50	6.2	Mont. L. & Pr.	698	23½	24	23½	23½
24½	20	*1.82	...	Montreal Tele.	16	23½	23½	23½	23½
24	12	.	...	Montreal Trams	255	22	24	22	24
45	39	2.22+.66½	6½	Moore Corp.	200	42	42½	41½	42½
178	158	7	4	Do. pref. (A)	20	170	174	173	174
				N, O					
26½	21½	2	7.7	Nat. Brew., c.	461	26	26½	26	26½
7	4	.40	...	Nat. Grocers	50	6½	6½	6½	6½
26	24½	1.50	5.9	Do. pref.	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
36½	27	2	5.6	Nat. Steel Car	2499	31½	36½	32	36½
18	10	2	13.3	Niag. W. Weav.	125	15½	15½	15½	15½
3½	2	.	...	Noorduyn Av.	570	3	3½	3	3½
.90	.25	.	...	North Star Oil	580	.60	.90	.65	.90
3½	2½	.35	10	Do. pref.	600	3½	3½	3½	3½
24	17½	1	4.2	Ogilvie Flour	755	22	24	22½	24
155	151	7	4.6	Do. pref.	3	151	152	152	152
110	103½	5	4.8	Ontario Loan	30	105	105	105	105
12	9	1	...	Ont. Silk. Scrip	10	12	12	12	12
115	115	7	6.1	Ont. Steel, pref.	10	110	115	115	115
5	2½	.20	...	Ott. Car Air	50	3½	4½	4½	4½
6	4	.60	11.8	Ott. L. H. & P c	200	6	5½	5½	5½
				P, Q, R					
103	85	5	5.7	Page Hersey	75	87	88	87	88
48	36	3	6.4	Penmans, c.	25	45	47	47	47
100½	96	7	7.2	Porto Rico Pr p	2	97	98	98	98
5½	2½	.30	...	Power Corp.	230	5½	5½	5½	5½
85	73	6	7.7	Do. pref.	40	78	78	77	78
33½	30	3	9.1	Do. 2nd pref.	40	32	33	33	33
4½	3	.	...	Pressed Metals	300	4	4½	4	4
11	6	.	...	Price Bros., c.	475	8½	8½	8½	8½
70	54	5.50	9.6	Do. pref.	25	57	57	57	57
6½	4½	.40	6.4	Prov. Transport	2175	6½	6½	6½	6½
13½	11	1	7.5	Quebec Power	406	13½	13½	12½	13½
78	66	6½+1.62½	...	Rel Grain pref.	12	72	78	72	78
155	116	6	4.7	Royal Bank	485	127	130	127	127
150	135	7	4.7	Russell Ind. pf.	350	150	150	150	150
				S					
16½	12	.90	5.5	Shawinigan Pr.	1170	16½	16½	16½	16½
13½	7	.60	4.8	Sher. Wms.	30	12½	12½	12½	12½
115½	108	7	6.2	Do. pref.	110	112	112	110½	110½
8	5½	.40	5.2	Silverwoods, pf.	25	7½	7½	7½	7½
105	103	7	6.8	Simon & Sons p	5	103	103	103	103
3½	1	.	...	Simpson (B)	28	3½	3½	3½	3½
89	65	6.50	8.4	Do. pref.	15	76	77	76	77
10½	8½	.80	7.6	So. Can. Pr.	145	10	10½	10½	10½
103½	99½	6	5.9	Do. pref.	97	103	103½	102½	102½
2.00	.95	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	730	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.35
15½	8½	1+.50	8.7	Do. (A)	50	12	11½	11	11½
43	24½	3+.75	10	St. Law. Pap. p	28	31	30	30	30
12	9	.	...	Stand. Chem.	15	10½	10	10	10
1.15	.35	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	1592	.75	1.15	1.00	1.00
6	4	.31½	...	Do. pref.	335	5½	6	5½	6
4	3	.40	10.9	Stand. Radio	15	3	3½	3½	3½
20	13½	.60+.60	7½	Stedman Bros.	10	15	16	16	16
63½	57	3	4.9	Steel of Canada	295	59½	60½	59	60
70½	65	3	4.5	Do. pref.	55	66½	66	66	66

Range 1942 High	Low	DivDec12 R'te $	Y'ld %		Sales	Last Dec. 7	Week end. Dec. 14 H	L	Cl'se
				T, U, V					
11½	8½	.80	#7.8	Tamblyn, c.	10	10½	10½	10½	10½
8½	4	.30	...	Tip Top Tailors	20	7	6½	6½	6½
5½	1	.	...	Twin City, c.	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
10½	4½	.	...	Union Gas	995	6	6½	6	6½
13½	12½	.80	6.2	Un. Amuse. A.	2	13½	13	13	13
5½	5½	.30	...	United Corp. B.	10	..	5½	5½	5½
36	29	3	9.2	United Fuel, pf.	65	32½	32½	32½	32½
3½	2½	.	...	Do. (B) pref.	675	3½	3½	3½	3½
12½	10	1	8.2	Un. Grain Gr A	56	12½	12½	12½	12½
6	1	.	...	United Secs.	50	4	6	6	6
4½	2½	.	...	United Steel	330	4	4	3½	4
4	3	.	...	Viau Bisc.	11	3	4	4	4
				W, Y, Z					
48	35	4	8.4	Wabasso Cot.	80	46½	48	47½	48
50½	40	4	8.2	Walker-Good.	363	48½	48½	48	48
21	18	1	5.2	Do. pref.	430	19	19½	19	19½
1.30	1.00	.05	...	Walkerville Br.	620	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.30
3	1	.	...	West C. Flour	630	2½	2½	2½	2½
38½	18	.	...	Do. pref.	65	38	37	36	36
5½	5½	.	...	West. Grain pf.	25	5	5½	5½	5½
10	6	.50	...	Western Steel	50	8	8	8	8
11½	9½	.80	6.9	Weston, Geo. c	260	11	11½	11	11½
3.50	.65	.	...	Winnipeg El. A	353	2.75	2.87	2.50	2.87
3.25	.60	.	...	Do. (B)	424	3.00	2.87	2.50	2.50
22	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	1110	20	22	20	20

▲On account of arrears. ♦Paid in 1942.
▪Participating.
*Net after corporate income tax.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending December 14

Range 1942 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Dec. 12 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Dec. 7	Week End'ng Dec. 14 High	Low	Close
				A, B					
.16½	.05	.....	....	Aldermac	13,175	.08	.08	.07½	.07½
2.55	1.75	.20	8	Anglo-Hur.	686	2.30	2.50	2.35	2.45
.04½	.01	.....	....	Ashley	500	.03½	.03	.03	.03
.02	.01½	.....	....	Astoria Que.	500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1.47	.75	.16	12.8	Aunor Gold	3,100	1.20	1.25	1.19	1.22
.08	.02	.....	....	Bagamac	500	.08	.08	.08	.08
.05½	.02½	.....	....	Bankfield	1,433	.03	.03½	.02½	.02½
.09½	.05	.....	....	Base Metals	3,000	.08½	.08	.07½	.07½
.05½	.02	.01	....	Bayonne	7,000	.04	.04	.04	.04
.09½	.02½	.....	....	Bear Expl.	13,500	.09	.08½	.08	.08½
.94	.46½	.13	....	Beattie Gold	300	.63½	.65	.63	.65
.10	.04½	.....	....	Bidgood K.	2,800	.08½	.09	.08½	.08½
.12½	.06	.....	....	Bobjo	2,500	.09½	.08	.07½	.07½
.32½	.05	.....	....	Bonetal G.	11,500	.07	.07½	.07½	.07½
9.30	4.40	1.20	*17.7	Bralorne	260	6.80	6.90	6.75	6.75
.00½	.00½	.....	....	Brett Treth.	500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
.61	.21½	.06	....	Broulan P.	3,100	.38	.38½	.36½	.38
2.80	.90	.....	....	Buffalo Ank.	2,470	1.37	1.52	1.35	1.51
.03½	.01	.....	....	Buff. Can.	2,275	.03	.02½	.02	.02
12.50	5.00	3.00	....	Bulolo Gold	235	11.50	10.87	10.00	10.50
				C, D, E, F					
.49	.20	.08	20	Can. Mal.	1,700	.40	.40	.39	.40
1.72	.56	.15	....	Cariboo Gold	502	.92	.90	.80	.80
.60	.45	.....	....	Castle Treth.	500	.50	.50	.50	.50
.02½	.01½	.....	....	Cen. Man.	200	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1.30	.45	.15	....	Cen. Pat.	2,600	.74	.75	.70	.75
.10½	.04	.....	....	Cen. Porc.	5,500	.06½	.07	.06½	.06½
1.50	.36	.02½	....	Chesterville	6,900	.53½	.55	.51	.55
1.10	.50	.....	....	Coast Copper	300	1.04	1.00	.92	.92
.74	.44	.09	....	Cochenour	3,600	.65	.65	.63	.64
.94	.35	.13	....	Coniaurum	1,800	.68	.66	.65	.66
.65	.26½	.06	....	Delnite	6,000	.39	.40	.40	.40
18.50	10.37	1.60	8.8	Dome Mines	965	17.63	18.00	17.63	18.00
2.24	.73	†.05	....	East Mal.	16,000	1.05	1.08	.99	1.05
.70	.32	.....	....	Eldorado	2,845	.65	.65	.60	.65
3.60	2.20	†.15	....	Falconbridge	1,515	3.40	3.40	3.00	3.00
.02½	.01	.....	....	Federal	1,500	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½
.42½	.12	.....	....	Francoeur G.	3,200	.20½	.20	.15	.17
				G, H, I, J					
.01	.00½	.....	....	Glenora	1,400	.00½	.01	.00½	.00½
.20	.08	.....	....	God's Lake	13,600	.12	.12½	.11½	.12
.11½	.06½	.02	....	Goldale	2,000	.08	.09	.09	.09
.18	.12	.04	....	Gold Belt	1,000	.14	.12½	.12½	.12½
.10½	.02½	.09	....	Gold Eagle	14,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
.04½	.01	.....	....	Golden Gate	3,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
.01½	.00½	.....	....	Goodfish	1,000	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
.03½	.01½	.00½	....	Grull W.	500	.02	.02	.02	.02
.14	.07	..	....	Gunnar G.	4,650	.10½	.10	.09½	.09½
.06	.00½	.....	....	Halliw' G.	192,800	.03	.06	.03½	.05½
.55	.25	.06	....	Hard Rock	1,820	.47	.45	.43	.43
.15	.10	.....	....	Hasaga	3,000	.15	.11	.10	.10
.38	.17	.08	....	Hedley Mas.	5,000	.35	.35	.34	.34
10.50	5.70	.65	8.3	Hollinger	2,140	7.90	8.10	7.00	7.00
.20	.11	.02	....	Howey Gold	1,900	.16	.15	.13	.13
28.12	21.75	2.00	7.6	Hudson Bay	1,451	26.25	26.50	25.25	26.00
.31	.12	.....	....	Inspiration	800	.25	.27	.24	.24
1.06	.55	.13	....	Island M.	800	.65	.63	.60	.63
.30	.08	▼.04	....	Jason Mines	3,746	.12½	.13	.12	.13
.03	.00½	.....	....	Jellicoe	2,000	.01½	.02	.02	.02
				K, L, M					
4.65	2.85	.35	8	K. Addison	14,537	4.30	4.45	4.15	4.45
.26	.11	.....	....	Kirk. H. Bay	600	.20	.19	.18	.18
.62	.29	.06	....	Kirkland L.	2,800	.45	.49	.47½	.47½
.50	.31	.02	....	L. Dufault	1,300	.44	.42	.40	.40
12.00	6.35	.80	9.2	Lake Shore	607	9.45	9.25	8.75	8.75
4.15	2.79	†.30+.25	.	Lamaque G.	250	3.50	3.35	3.25	3.25
.09	.03	.....	....	Lapa Cad.	500	.06	.06	.06	.06
.60	.38	.08	14	Leitch Gold	2,450	.57	.57	.57	.57
1.35	.54	†.10	....	Little L. L.	2,800	.86	.86	.75½	.75½
2.85	1.37	.30	....	Macassa	3,590	2.10	2.12	2.00	2.12
1.68	.82	†.10	....	MacLeod C	7,316	1.38	1.45	1.36	1.42
.60	.30	.03	....	Mad. R. L.	15,600	.56	.60	.54	.59
2.22	.98	▼.10	....	Malartic G.	18,300	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.54
.02½	.01	.....	....	Maralgo	1,000	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½

Range 1942 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Dec. 12 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Dec. 7	Week Ending Dec. 14 High	Low	Close
.23	.18	.01	....	McGil. Cos	2,700	.20	.18½	.18½	.18½
45.50	33.00	2.23	*7.7	McIntyre	1,375	42.00	43.37	42.50	42.50
1.04	.43	.12	18.4	McK. R. L.	2,000	.65	.66	.64	.66
.03	.01	.....	....	McLellan G.	2,000	.02½	.02	.01½	.02
.05	.02	.....	....	McVittie G.	100	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.11	.06½	.....	....	McWatters	2,000	.10	.09½	.09	.09½
1.40	.85	.....	....	Mining Corp.	2,428	1.11	1.16	1.10	1.16
.01	.00½	.....	....	Minto Gold	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
.30	.18	.08	....	Moneta	2,130	.25	.27	.25	.27
				N, O, P, Q					
.23	.06½	.....	....	Naybob	1,000	.08	.08	.07½	.07
1.04	.75	.10	....	Nipissing	600	.85	.85	.80	.85
52.00	35.75	4.00	10.4	Noranda	2,416	39.50	39.50	38.12	38.50
.25	.14	.....	....	Nor. Canada	600	.15	.16	.16	.16
.04	.02½	.....	....	Norgold	1,000	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
.90	.48	.....	....	Normetals	2,200	.75	.75	.71	.75
.91	.34	.03	....	O'Brien	6,400	.51	.53	.49	.53
.10	.05	.....	....	Omega	500	.09	.07½	.07½	.07½
.16	.06½	.....	....	Ont. Nickel	81,900	.13½	.13½	.11½	.13½
.14	.02	.....	....	Osisko	9,000	.08	.10	.06½	.08
.10	.05	.....	....	Pac. Nickel	625	.09½	.10	.10	.10
.90	.30	.08	....	Pamour	2,300	.55	.55	.50	.53
.04	.01½	.....	....	Pandora	1,100	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½
3.00	2.00	.40	....	Pato Cons.	450	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
.19	.10	.02	....	Paymaster	2,000	.15	.15½	.15	.15
1.75	.85	.06	....	Pend Oreille	1,550	1.10	1.08	1.00	1.00
1.35	.41	.16	20	Perron Gold	3,000	.72	.80	.76	.80
2.35	1.00	.30	18.7	Pickle Crow	2,350	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.55
2.20	.93	.....	....	Pioneer G.	4,430	1.02	1.10	1.04	1.06
.78	.30	.02	....	Powell R.	1,000	.45	.49	.47	.49
.02	.00½	.....	....	Prem. Bord.	15,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.60	.30	.06	....	Premier G.	3,300	.53	.54	.50	.51
3.20	.97	.20	....	Preston E.	10,800	1.50	1.57	1.50	1.55
.47	.17½	.12+.01	..	Privateer	1,300	.30	.31	.30	.30
.39	.08	.....	....	Queenston G.	2,000	.25	.27	.26	.27
.06	.02	.....	....	Quemont	112	.02	.02	.02	.02
				R, S, T					
.50	.20	.....	....	Reeves McD.	3,000	.30	.30	.20	.25
.23	.02½	.20	....	Reno Gold	800	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½
2.05	1.15	.30	*12.1	San Antonio	1,716	1.85	1.73	1.65	1.73
.02½	.00½	.....	....	Sand River	5,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.19	.09	.....	....	Senator R.	3,500	.19	.19	.18	.18
.85	.54	.20	....	Sheep Creek	4,100	.85	.85	.85	.85
.98	.55	.10	....	Sherritt G.	8,419	.66	.66	.63	.65
6.00	4.00	.60	11.4	Sigma Mines	1,120	5.00	5.25	5.25	5.25
.75	.40	.16	....	Silbak Prem.	400	.52	.51	.51	.51
.50	.23	.06½	....	Siscoe	3,100	.35	.38	.35	.35
.34	.13½	.....	....	Sladen Mal.	4,000	.26	.26	.25	.26
.06	.01	.....	....	Slave Lake	4,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
.04	.01½	.....	....	St. Anthony	2,500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1.96	.87	.....	....	Steep Rock	28,835	1.73	1.73	1.61	1.68
.01½	.00½	.....	....	Straw Lake	4,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
.13½	.05	.02	....	Sturgeon R.	100	.08	.08	.08	.08
1.70	1.05	.02½	....	Sud. Basin	800	1.40	1.45	1.45	1.45
.65	.37	.09	....	Sullivan C.	1,400	.60	.60	.55	.55
1.98	.97	.20	16.6	Sylvanite	3,200	1.20	1.22	1.16	1.20
2.34	1.18	.40	24.2	T. Hughes	2,446	1.65	1.70	1.60	1.68
1.10	.45	.11+.02	..	Toburn Gold	1,480	.60	.60	.55	.55
				U, V, W, Y					
.07	.01	.....	....	Uchi Gold	1,200	.07	.07	.07	.07
1.24	.41	.10½	....	Upper Can.	5,175	.78	.80	.78	.80
5.00	2.90	.25	....	Ventures	1,054	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.95
4.80	3.00	.40	....	Waite Am.	858	3.30	3.25	3.20	3.25
.22	.08	.08	....	Wendigo	57,500	.18	.22	.18	.21½
.04½	.01½	.....	....	Whitewater	2,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
.04	.01	.....	....	Wood Cad.	16,000	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
2.90	1.75	.40	17.3	Wright-Har.	2,800	2.35	2.37	2.25	2.27
.06½	.02½	.....	....	Ymir Girl	7,000	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½

Oil Stocks

Range 1942 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Dec. 12 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Dec. 7	Week Ending Dec. 14 High	Low	Close
.16	.08	.....	....	Ajax	500	.10	.13	.13	.13
.03½	.02	.....	....	Anaconda	7,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
.56	.32	.04	....	Anglo Can.	4,500	.44	.45	.42	.45
.29	.09	.....	....	Br. Dom.	18,450	.23	.22½	.21½	.22
1.20	.78	.10	....	Calg. & Ed.	1,275	1.15	1.15	1.05	1.10
.22	.10	.....	....	Calmont	8,200	.20	.21	.20	.20
.23	.13	.02	....	Commoil	500	.13½	.15	.15	.15
.30	.18	.....	....	Common. P.	8,500	.20	.20	.18	.19
.30	.12	.....	....	Dalhousie	2,000	.23	.25	.25	.25
.17½	.07	.01	....	Davies Pete	2,950	.11	.11	.10½	.10½
.04	.01½	.....	....	East Crest	1,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
.20	.07	.....	....	High Sarcee	3,500	.10	.10	.10	.10
2.70	2.00	.15	....	Home	2,735	2.42	2.45	2.38	2.42
.07	.02	.....	....	Homestead	4,000	.02½	.03	.03	.03
.01½	.00½	.....	....	Madison	1,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.01½	.01	.....	....	Marion	4,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.07	.02½	.....	....	McD. Segur	5,000	.06	.05	.05	.05
.07	.05½	.....	....	Mill City	1,000	.05½	.06½	.06½	.06½
.04½	.03	.....	....	National Pet.	500	.03	.04½	.04½	.04½
.05	.02	.....	....	Nordon	1,000	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
.03½	.01½	.....	....	Oil Select.	1,000	.02½	.03½	.03½	.03½
.40	.20	.02	....	Okalta	1,100	.33	.31	.32	.33
.04½	.02	.....	....	Pacalta	111,000	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
.25	.14	.....	....	Pacific Pet.	2,200	.21	.21	.20	.21
21.00	16.00	1.00	4.8	Royalite	551	20.75	21.00	20.00	21.00
.05	.02	.....	....	South End	6,000	.02½	.03	.03	.03
.06	.03	.....	....	United Oils	4,000	.05	.05½	.05	.05
.05	.04	.....	....	Vanalta	1,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.13	.00½	.....	....	Vermilata	11,800	.10½	.11	.09	.09½
.22	.12	.....	....	Vulcan	500	.17	.20	.20	.20

* Yield including bonus. † Paid in 1942 to date. ▼ Paid in 1941.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Dec. 15	12,700	6,000	169,000	......
Dec. 14	11,000	6,300	309,000	......
Dec. 12	7,100	4,100	68,000	12,500
Dec. 11	13,200	6,600	128,000	12,700
Dec. 10	17,900	24,400	168,000	11,450
Dec. 9	11,600	8,900	134,000	12,345

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Dec. 16, 1942

%	Due	Bid	Ask	Approx. Yld.
2½	June '43	100½	101	...
5	Oct. '43	103	103½	.97
2	June '44	100½	101½	1.22
1½	Sept. '44	99½	100½	1.41
2½	Jan. '44	100	100½‡	...
4½	Oct. '44	105½	105½	1.38
2½	Nov. '44	101½	102½	1.40
a2½	Aug. '45	100	‡100½	b1.82
4	Oct. '45	102	102½	...
2	Mar. '45	100½	101½	1.80
2	Dec. '46	99½	100½	1.94
4½	Feb. '46	107½	108	1.88
2½	Mar. '48	99½	100½	2.22
1½	May '46	99½	100	1.75
3½	June '49	102½	103½	b2.28
3½	Oct. '49	102½	103	b1.90
3½	Nov. '51	101½	102½	b2.84
3½	Feb. '52	102½	102½	b2.84
a5	May '52	101	101½‡	b
4	Oct. '52	105½	106½	b2.62
a3	June '51	100½	101½	2.93
3	Oct. '52	99½	100½	2.96
3	June '55	99½	99½	3.02
a3	Nov. '56	99½	100	3.06
4½	Nov. '56	106½	107½	b2.54
4½	Nov. '57	107½	108	b2.75
a3	Mar. '54	99½	100½	3.05
4½	Nov. '57	107½	108	b2.75
3	June '58	99½	99½	3.02
4½	Nov. '58	108½	108½	b2.88
4½	Nov. '59	109½	109½	b2.93
a4	Oct. '60	106½	‡107½	b2.93
a3½	Jan. '61	101	102½	3.07
3½	June '66	101½	101½	b3.10
a3e	Jan. '67	96	97‡	3.18
a3e	Nov. '68	96	97‡	3.18
†3	Perpet'l.	94½	94½	3.17
	Dominion Guarant'd Bonds			
	Can. Nat'l. Railways:			
2	Feb. '43	100	100½	...
2½	Jan. '46	100½	101½	1.83
3	May '44	101½	102½	1.49
3	Dec. '50	99½	100½	2.83
3	Jan. '59	98½	99½	3.04
*4½	Sept. '51	118½	119½	2.05
*4½	Feb. '56	119½	120½	2.65

%	Due	Bid	Ask	Approx. Yld.
4½	July '57	119½	120½	2.77
3	Feb. '53	99½	99½	3.03
4½	June '53	121½	123	2.61
5	Feb. '54	117	118	3.08
*3e	July '59	118	119	...
*3e	Oct. '69	122½	123½	b1.97
*3e	Feb. '70	122½	124	b2.05
	Can. Nat. W. Ind. S. S.:			
*5	Mar. '55	122½	124	2.68
	Provincial Gov't. Bonds			
	Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. '62	103½	105½	2.63
	New Brunswick:			
3	Oct. '51	94½	96½	3.45
3½	Aug. '49	96	98	3.57
3½	June '56	96	98	3.68
c4	Nov. '47	109½	111	b.41
c4½	Apr. '61	110	113	3.53
c5	Jan. '60	113	115	3.82
	Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. '52	98	99½	3.06
3½	June '56	99½	101	3.16
3½	Nov. '50	101½	102½	3.18
c4½	Sept. '52	112	114	...
c4½	Nov. '60	115½	117½	3.22
c5	Mar. '60	120	122	3.33
	Ontario:			
2½	May '45	100	101	2.11
3	Apr. '48	100½	101½	b2.61
3	Nov. '50	99½	100½	b2.89
3½	Nov. '51	100½	101½	b3.05
3½	May '55	100½	101½	b3.10
*4	June '62	114	116	2.92
4½	June '50	109	110	3.04
*4½	Jan. '62	119	121	3.06
5	Oct. '48	109½	110½	3.00
*5	Dec. '60	126	127½	3.01
5½	July '46	108½	109½	2.77
	Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. '48	100½	101½	b2.64
3½	Feb. '53	100½	101½	b3.05
3½	Apr. '47	103½	104½	2.48
	Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. '54	102	104	3.57
	Quebec:			
3	Nov. '47	99½	100½	2.94
3½	Mar. '48	99½	100½	3.20

%	Due	Bid	Ask	Approx. Yld.
3½	Mar. '59	98½	99½	3.52
4	Nov. '52	102½	103½	b3.46
3½	Feb. '55	100½	101½	b3.53
4½	Aug. '58	106	107	3.67
4½	Jan. '63	110½	111½	3.70
	Alberta:			
4½	Oct. '56	75	77	d
4	Dec. '54	74	76	d
*5	Oct. '59	76	78	d
c5½	Apr. '52	76½	78½	d
6	Mar. '47	77	79	d
	British Columbia:			
4	Dec. '57	107	109	3.23
*4½	Jan. '51	112	113	2.74
c4½	Oct. '53	111	113	3.10
c5	Apr. '54	114½	116½	3.28
5½	Feb. '45	104½	105½	2.86
6	Feb. '47	109½	111	3.21
	Manitoba:			
c4	Dec. '57	101	103	3.73
c4½	Dec. '56	104½	106½	3.89
*5	Dec. '59	107½	109½	4.21
5½	Oct. '55	110	111½	4.33
6	Apr. '47	107	109	3.80
	Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. '54	86	88	5.39
4	Nov. '60	85½	87½	5.07
c4½	Oct. '51	93	96	5.07
c4½	Mar. '60	91	93	5.11
5	Aug. '58	92	95	5.47
5½	Oct. '52	97	99	5.63
6	Mar. '52	99	101	5.86

*–Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b–Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c–Payable Can. & N.Y. a–Payable N.Y. †–Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d–Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e–Callable at a premium. ‡–N.Y. funds. ♦–Calculated at 1950 average maturity. ▪–Callable on or after earliest maturity shown and payable at maturity at 101.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Dec. 15, 1942

	Bid	Ask
Industrial!		
Acme Farm. pf.	58	..
Andian National	18	21
Anglo C. Tel., A	7	8
Atlas Steels, c.	17½	22
Do., pref.	100	..
B. C. Pulp, c.	8½	9½
Do., pfd.	60	65
B. C. Sugar	64	..
B. C. Tel. p.	103	..
Brown, com.	1½	1½
Do., pfd.	20	22
Burns & Co., A.	5½	7
Do., B.	3	4½
Can. Airways	1½	2
Can. Indust. A.	137	141
Can. Co-op. Wool	8	9½
Can. Mach. c.	7½	9½
Can. Ing. Rand.	60	64
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	6	7½
Cap. W. Cloth.	5½	..
Do., pref.	18	..
Col. Realty	2½	..
Chase, A. W., p.	16	19
Colonial Steam	46	51
Corr. Pap. Box c	1½	2½
Coll. Term. c.	2½	..
Dunlop T. p. $25	17½	..
Easy Wash. p $10	8	10
Fed. Grain	.80	1½
Do., pref.	41	43
Galt Brass, c.	10	12
Goderich Elev.	7½	8½
Guard. Realty, p	12	14½
Guelph Carp., c	13½	16
Gurney Fdy., p.	1½	1½
Hart Battery	5½	..
Hayes Steel, c.	11½	13
High. Dairy pf.	..	45
Inglis John	6	7
Ingram & Bell p	88	..
Kingst. Ship., c.	11	13½
Loblaw Inc. c.	11½	13½
Minn.&Ont. p. c.	3½	4
Mt. Royal H. c.	2½	4

	Bid	Ask
Morrison Br. un.	6	..
M'row Screw p.	100	103
Do., com.	14	16
Neilson, c.	11	..
Neilson Wm. p.	102	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p.	74	..
Ont. Tobacco, p.	16	18½
Prov. Paper, p.	92	95
Rel. Grain	5	8½
Do., pref.	75	..
Quinte Milk	2½	3½
Stand. Fuel, p.	50	53
Stedman, pf. $50	53	56
River Silk B.	1½	..
Sutton Horsley	1	1½
Tor. Carpet, c.	65	..
Do., pref.	66	..
Un. F. Co-op.	3½	5
Un. Steel, A. pf.	23	24½
Viceroy Mfg., c.	12½	..
Waterloo Mfg.	2½	..
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	113	122
Brockville Tr.	44	..
Cap. Trust	28½	32
Comm. Fin., co.	5	6½
Grey&Br. Tr. $50	43	..
Guaranty Trust	100½	102
Guelph & O. $50	50	53
Indust. Mtge.	25	28½
Lambton Loan	34	..
Lon. & W. Trust	31	33½
Midland Loan	13½	16
Premier Trust	23½	26
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	51	53
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	1½	1½
Trusts & Guar.	28	31½
Victoria Trust	62	68
Waterloo Trust	99	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer.	50½	52½
Canada Life	310	327½

	Bid	Ask
Canadian Fire	75	78
Confed. 30% pd.	125	130
Cons. Fire	3½	..
Continental L.	30	34
Crown Life	250	264
Dominion Fire	130	136
D. of Can. Gen.	119	125
Dom. Life	175	200
Empire, 25% pd.	4	5½
Excelsior 40% pd.	67	70
Fed. Fire 25% pd	51	53
Great-West Life	212	225
Halifax Fire	14½	15½
Imperial Life	242	265
Manufac. Life	212	222
Monarch Life	30½	34
National Life	8	10
Sov. L. 25% pd.	11	12
Sun Life	235	250
Tor. General	4	5½
Wellington Fire	58½	..
Western Assce.	36	38
Do., pref.	40½	43½
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's St. Cath. units	55	58
Do., Kingston	63½	66
Do., Toronto p	34½	37
Mansf. Theat., p	45	..
Para. Kitch. p.	50	..
Do., Oshawa, c	9	11
Investment Trust Shares:		
Sec's. Hold., pf.	17	19
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	25	..
Do., pfd.	102	107
Gt. Lakes Pr., p	100	103½
Int. Util. $1.75 p	7	..
Do., $3.50 p	24	..
Mtl. Is. Pwr. p	41	..

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, December 15, 1942

	Bid	Ask
Adnaron	.26	.28
Albany R (new)	.04½	.08
Amal Kirk	.06	.08
Anoki	.01	.03
Aquarius	.06	.10
Arjon	.03	.05
Armistice	.15	.18
Argosy	.03	..
Area	.05	.06
Arntfield	.00½	.01½
Barb Lard	.01½	.02½
Brock	.04½	.05½
Clift Cons	.21½	.23
Can Rad	.03	.05
Cent Man	.02	.02½

	Bid	Ask
Cheminis	.02	.04
Columb	.22	.24
Cons Chib	.03	.06
Delpine	..	.03
De Santis (new)	.02½	.03
Eastward	.06	.07½
Franco	.22	..
Goodrock	.22	.23
Hayes Cad	.02½	.03
Hoyle (new)	.07½	.09
Hugh P P	.02	.03
Kirk Town	.04½	..
Laguerre	.05	..
Lk Geneva	.04	.05½

	Bid	Ask
Low Pete	.80	..
Magnet C	.23	.26
Maj Mica	.30½	.33
Mat Cons	.07	.11
McMarm	.10	.13
Moffatt H	.01½	..
Mosher	.06	..
Nat Mal	.18	.20
Nick Off	.80	1.10
Norbeau	.12	.17
North Tin	.15	.17
Oklend	.03	.04
O'Lea Mal	.02	.03
Opemiska	.03	.05
Orpit	.01½	.02½
Pascalis	.14	..

	Bid	Ask
Pontiac R (old)	.01	.04
Prop'ary	4.00	4.25
Presdor	.02	.02½
Que Man	.17	.19
Rand Mal	.09	.11
Ritoria	.02	.02½
Sheldon	.05	..
Springer	.16	.19
Stadacona	..	.10
Tombill	.06	.10
Tomah'k	.60	.65
Thoms Lk	.10	.12
Wesley	.01	.02
Young D	.18	.21

OIL ROYALTIES

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	‡Oct. daily allow. bbls.	Sept. daily allow bbls.	Aug. pay. 1% $	Sept. pay. 1% $	Oct. pay. 1% $	Total to Oct. 31 1% $	Offering price per 1% $
Ace No. 1 gross	525	525	219.32	205.12	197.47	3,773.14	....
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr.	82	82	33.60	32.80	18.80	3,517.20	....
Do., No. 1 net	82	82	25.00	22.40	22.00	4,016.80	800
Do., No. 2 gr.	485	485	234.40	210.80	181.20	4,005.60	....
Do., No. 2 net	485	485	168.00	150.40	107.60	5,783.00	....
Allied No. 1 pfd.	116	116	47.00	29.00	41.00	1,451.60	....
Arrow No. 1 net	95	95	38.12	42.92	33.97	733.15	1,300
Do., No. 2 net	186	186	70.00	51.00	54.00	1,457.20	1,600
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 pfd.	654	654	329.20	293.20	224.80	2,047.60	7,000
Atlas-Br. D. No. 3 pfd.	....	....	....	....	....	......	7,800
D. & D. net pfd.	75	75	26.80	30.00	32.00	1,809.80	1,000
East Crest No. 5	130	130	59.20	49.60	49.20	286.40	1,500
Independent No. 1 p.	220	220	103.03	93.03	30.80	1,944.25	3,000
Do., No. 1 gr.	220	220	89.75	78.62	97.49	2,040.18	....
Major Oil No. 1 pfd.	108	108	46.00	40.00	30.80	620.80	....
Do., No. 1 gr.	108	108	54.80	43.20	41.20	1,513.80	....
Do., No. 2 net	578	578	289.60	154.40	156.80	4,333.40	5,100
Do., No. 2 gr.	578	578	277.60	259.60	233.20	5,593.60	....
Do., No. 3 net	825	825	283.20	259.20	248.40	5,743.60	7,800
Do., No. 3 gr.	825	825	380.80	374.80	....	......	....
Do., No. 4 pfd.	299	299	144.00	137.20	106.00	2,049.20	3,200
Do., No. 4 gr.	299	299	128.40	128.40	99.20	3,333.60	....
Do., No. 7 pfd.	650	650	....	....	264.80	264.80	7,500
Do., No. 7 dfd.	650	650	....	....	....	......	3,900
Do., No. 7 gr.	650	650	290.80	292.40	200.00	1,024.80	....
Do., No. 8 pfd.	529	293	....	....	....	......	4,500
Do., No. 8 gr.	529	293	176.40	199.60	152.40	828.40	....
Do., No. 8 dfd.	529	293	....	....	....	......	2,100
Do., No. 9 gr.	427	427	230.80	181.60	153.20	860.80	....
Do., No. 9 pfd.	427	427	....	....	....	......	5,100
Do., No. 9 dfd.	427	427	....	....	....	......	2,200
Miracle No. 1 net	415	415	139.53	124.27	119.75	4,583.05	4,300
Do., No. 1 gr.	415	415	178.12	170.40	174.00	4,525.80	....
Do., No. 2 pfd.	304	304	132.63	166.62	125.26	1,150.22	3,400
Do., No. 2 gr.	304	304	133.38	149.60	110.80	722.32	....
Renown No. 1 pfd.	95	95	52.69	36.78	38.59	212.62	....
Winalta No. 1 pfd.	81	81	46.80	30.80	26.80	3,440.30	1,000

*Approximately 25% over dealers' list prices.
‡November and December allowances in barrels not generally released.

Drilling Wells — Prices and Depths

Well:	Drilling depth ft.	Offering price per 1%
Bonaventure pfd.	7,168	$2,100
Bonaventure gross	7,168	3,800
Major Oil No. 6 pfd.	8,022	5,700
Major Oil No. 6 gr.	8,022	7,600
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	7,886	6,500
Miracle No. 3 gr.	7,886	8,300
Northclonmel No. 1 pfd.	8,293	4,000
Northclonmel No. 1 dfd.	8,293	1,800
Northclonmel No. 1 gr.	8,293	5,900

Well:	Drilling depth ft.	Offering price per 1%
Northend No. 1 pfd.	8,850	3,000
Northend No. 1 dfd.	8,850	1,600
Northend No. 1 gr.	8,850	4,300
Northend No. 2 pfd.	6,450	3,000
Northend No. 2 gr.	6,450	4,500
National Vulcan No. 1	4,700	*4,375
New Ranchmen's pfd.	1,770	*3,200
Empire pfd. (Ont.)†	....	*1,100
Hi-Test Pet. pfd.†	....	*3,600
Kinsella Ltd.†	....	*2,100

*Pegged price. †Acreage royalty.

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Dec. 14 Bid	Ask
A				
Abitibi 7% p	...	13½	12	13½
Acme Glove	...	3	3	..
Do., pref.	6.50	50	..	60
Agnew Surp.	7	109	107½	..
Aluminium, pref.	6	116	116	..
Amal. Electric	.50	6½	7	..
Amer. Cyn. B.	.80	37	33	..
Ang. Can. Tel. p.	2.75	42	41	..
Assoc. Brew., p.	7	109	110½	..
Assoc. T. & T.A.	...	1	1	..
Do., pref.	...	14½	12	..
Ault & Wiborg	5.50	103	103	..
B				
Bank Toronto	10	215	220	240
Barber Ellis	.47½	8½	6	
Barker's Bread	...	.75	.50	1.00
Do., pref.	...	18½	20	21
Bathurst Pr. (B)	...	2.00	2.00	..
Beath & Sons	.80	5	5	7
Beatty Bros. B.	...	..	6½	..
Beaver Lumber	...	5	2½	..
Do., pref.	...	105	103	..
Belding Cort., c.	4+2	80	..	82½
Bertram & Sons	.30+.10	6½	6½	..
Biltmore Hats	.60	6	5½	6
Blue Ribbon	...	4	3½	4
Do., pref.	2.50	25	25	31
Blue Top Br. "B"	...	10	10	11
Brand. Hender.	...	3½	3	..
Bright, T. G.	...	6½	4½	..
Do., pref.	6	90	90	..
C				
Caldwell Linen c.	...	4½	4	..
Canada Bread	...	2½	2½	3
Do., pref.	6	100	100	..
Do., pref. (B)	2.50	34	36	40
Can. Cr. Stone	.40	5½	3½	..
Canada Cycle, p.	5	104½	103½	..
Can. Forg. (B)	1.50	19½	15½	..
Can. Iron	...	55	..	..
Do., pref.	6	81½	..	..
Can. Starch, pfd.	7	113	108	..
Can. W. Cable, pf.	6.50	107½	107½	..
Can. Bakeries, c.	...	2½	2	3
Can. Bronze, pf.	5	105½	105½	..
Can. Canners	.50	5½	5½	..
Do., 2nd pfd.	.60+.20	10	10	108
Can. Celanese rts.	1	22	22	23
Can. Cottons	4+2	98	98	..
Do., pref.	6	115	114½	..
Can. Fairb. pf.	6	100	100	..
Can. For. Inv., pf.	8	105½	103½	..
Can. Gen. Elec.	8	190	185	..
Can. Gen. Secs. A.	...	..	5½	..
Do., (B)	...	..	5½	..
Can. Int. I. Tr.	...	.25	.10	.50
Do., pref.	2	36	35	..
Can. Lt. & Pr.	1	12½	13	..
Can. Locomo.	...	8	7½	..
Can. Oil, c.	1+.20	12½	12½	14
C. Pr. & Pa. In.	...	.07	.25	1.00
Do., pref.	...	1.25	1.25	2
C. Tube & Stl. c.	...	6	5	6
Do., pref.	7	105	99½	100
Do., 2nd pref.	...	6	5	..
C. Wallpaper A	1	9½	9	..
C. Wire Box	1.50+.50▲	17½	16½	20
Capital Estates	...	1.01	1.05	..
Carnation, pfd.	4	113	115	..
Catelli Food, c.	...	8	8	9½
Celtic Knit	...	1.70	1.50	..
Cent. Can. L'n.	8	145	..	130
Chart. Trust	4	95	..	89
Ch. Gai Wines	...	2½	2	..
Chem. Research	...	.12	.11	.18
City Gas & El.	...	.15	.10	..
Coast Brew	.12	1.16	1.15	1.17
Conduits Nat.	.40	3½	3½	4
Cons. Div. Sec.	...	..	.02½	.02½
Do., pref.	.75	5½	5½	..
Cons. Sand pf.	3.50	72	75	81½
Corr. P. Box., p.	7	65	55½	65
Cosmos Imp.	1.20+.15	21	20	22½
Crown Cork	2	25	22	25
Crown Dom. Oil	...	1.25	1.25	..
Crow's N. Coal	8	30½	30	..

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Dec. 14 Bid	Ask
D, E				
Dairy Corp.	...	..	1.25	..
Do., pref.	...	..	15	..
David & Fre. A	1+.15	9½	8½	10
deHavilland	...	5½	2½	7
Do., pref.	7+7▲	85	75	..
Disher Steel	...	1.05	.75	1.00
Do., pref.	1.50▲	6	8½	9½
Dom. Ang. Inv.	4	30	22	..
Do. pref.	5	75	75	84
Dom. Fabrics	...	..	7½	8½
Do., pref.	...	..	49½	..
Do., 2nd pref.	...	..	22	..
Dom. Glass, pref.	7	152	149½	..
Dom. Scot. Inv.	...	.45	.45	.50
Do., pref.	2.50	23½	22	27
East Koot. Pr. c.	...	.50	.10	..
East Dairies, c.	...	.50	.50	.75
East Steel	1	11½	10½	12½
East Theat.	.50	6½	6½	..
Economic Inv.	2	25	21	21½
Electrolux	...	5	..	4½
Enam. & Heat.	...	2½	2½	3
English Electric A	2.50	22½	23	24½
Equitable Life	.15	5	4½	5½
F, G				
Federal Grain	...	.40	..	1.50
Fleury Bissell	...	.50	.50	..
Do., pref.	...	10	10	14
Ford Motor (B)	1	20½	19½	..
For. Pr. Secs.	...	.10	.15	..
Foundation Co.	♦1.20+.50	16	15	15½
Fraser Cos.	...	11½	10	..
Freiman	...	.50	.50	..
Do., pref.	1.50	.55	55	..
Gat. Pwr. 5½ pf.	5.50	81	81½	..
Do., Rights	...	.09	..	.09
Goodyear Tire, pf.	2.50	51	50½	51½
Gt. Lakes Pap.	...	2½	1	..
Do., pref.	1.50	16	8	20
Do., Vot. tr. p.	1.50	13½	13½	14½
Gt. W. Saddlery, c.	...	3½	3½	4
Do., pref.	3	26	25	27
Greening Wire	.60	9½	9½	12
Gurd Chas, pref.	...	70	..	..
H, I,				
Halifax Fire	1	14½	..	13½
Ham. Cot., pf.	2	31	31	..
Ham. U. Theat.	...	1.00	.65	1.40
Do., pref.	5	78	60	90
Hillcrest Coll.	...	.90	.30	.90
Hinde & Dauch	1	13	13½	14½
Holt Renfrew	...	5	5	8
Do., pref.	...	45	40	..
Home Invest. new	...	..	5	..
H. Smith Pap. pref.	6	97½	96	99
Humberstone S.	.50	8½	8½	..
Hunts (A)	...	6	..	7½
Do. (B)	...	6	..	7
Hur. & E.Mt. 20% p	.80	7½	7½	..
Imperial Life	15	..	..	274
Imp. Varnish	1.50	26½	27½	28½
Inter-City Bak.	3	26	26½	..
Inter'c Coal	4	35	35	..
Do., pref.	8	120	..	..
Inter Bonze, c.	1.50	11	11	12
Int. Coal & C.	.03	.30	.26½	.40
Int. Metal Ind. pf. A	6+5▲	87½	87½	90
Int. Mill., pf.	5	111½	113	..
Int. Paints pf.	1+.50▲	15	13½	20
Int. Util. (A)	...	3½	2½	..
J, K, L				
Jam. Pub. Ser. pf.	7	101½	101	..
Lake of Woods, pf.	7	118	118	..
Landed Bank	4	52	51	65
Lang, J. A.	.70+.30	13	12	15
Langley's pref.	2	20	20	24½
Legare, pref.	...	8	7	9
Levy Bros.	.50	2½	2½	..
Lindsay, C. W.	...	7	6	9½
Do., pref.	3	51	50	..

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Dec. 14 Bid	Ask
M				
Mackenzie Air	...	1.00	..	..
Mackin Steel	...	1	..	3½
Do., pref.	5	60	60	65
M. L. Gardens	...	6	6½	8½
Do., pref.	.40	4½	4½	6½
Maritime Tele.	.80+2½	15½	..	..
Do., pref.	.70	16½	..	..
Marcus Loew's	...	17½	23	..
Do., pref.	7	95	94½	..
Melchers	...	1	1	1½
Do., pref.	.60	6	4½	6
Mercury Mills	...	3½	3½	..
Mitchell, J. S.	2.50	39	39	..
Mod. Contain.	1.20	14	14	16
Do., pref.	5.50	92	92	100
Monarch Knit	...	3	3	..
Do., pref.	7	55	63	70
Montreal Cot. pf.	7	116	114	..
Mont. Is. Pr.	...	.25	.25	..
Mont. L.&Pr. Notes	...	48½	48½	49
Montreal Loan	1.25	13	12½	..
Mtl. Refrig. & S.	...	.75	.75	..
Do., pref.	1.25	17	15	17
Moore Corp. pf. (B)	7	246	..	..
Muirheads	...	.25	.15	.25
Do., pref.	...	1	2½	..
N, O				
Nat. Brew. pref.	1.75	38	35	38
N. Sew. Pipe A	...	9½	9½	11½
National Tr.	8	123	122	132
Nor. C. Mtge. units	.50	6	5½	..
North. Mtge.	.50	.75	.75	..
North. Trusts	...	7	6	..
N.S.L. & Pr.	6	78	..	87
Do., pref.	6	106	106	..
Ont. Silknit	...	..	..	1½
Do., pref.	3	24	32	38
Ont. Steel, c.	1	9	8½	..
Orange Crush	...	.50	.50	..
Do., pref.	...	1½	1½	..
Ottawa El. Rly.	2+.30	22	21½	..
Ott. L.H. & Pr.	5	82	80	..
P, Q				
Pantepec Oil	...	4½	4½	5½
Paton Mfg.	4	30½	37½	..
Do., pref.	7	113	112	..
Penmans. pref.	6	120	122	..
People's Cr. Sec.	.25	5	..	5½
Photo Eng.	1	11	11½	15
Que. Telephone	...	4	4	..
R				
Real Estate L'n	2	25	25	..
Regent Knit	.75	5	5	5½
Do., pref.	1.60	18	17½	21
Reliance Grain, c.	...	3½	3½	..
River S. Mill	2	22½	19½	22
Rolland Pap.	.60	7½	6	..
Do., pref.	6	88	..	90
Russell Indust. c.	.80	12½	14½	15
S				
Saguenay Pr. p.	5.50	105½	105	108
Sangamo	1	24	..	34
Sarnia Br. (A)	...	7	7	9
Do. (B)	...	2	2	4
Scythes & Co.	1+.50	15	14½	19½
Do., pref.	1.75	24½	25	..
Silverwoods, c.	.40	8	8	9
Simon & Sons, c.	.60+.15	8½	8½	10
Simpson A.	...	6	6	7
St. Law. Flour	1.40+.50	23	..	..
Do., pref.	7	115	115	..
Stand Clay	...	1	3	10
Sterling Coal	...	2½	..	5
Stop & Shop	...	.25	.15	.25
Stuart, D. A. pf.	.80+.20	11½	10	12
Supersilk H. A.	...	..	..	2
Do., (B)	...	2½	..	3
Do., pref.	5	64	..	70
Sup. Pete. Ord.	1	18½	..	20
Do., com.	1	18½	..	32

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Dec. 14 Bid	Ask
T, U, V				
Tamblyn, pref.	2.50	52½	52½	..
Thayers	...	1.25	1.25	..
Do., pref.	2	18	..	38½
Thrift Stores	...	2½	2½	3½
Do., pref.	...	15	14	..
Tip Top Tailors pf.	7	100	98	100
Tooke Bros.	...	1.75	1.00	1.75
Do., pref	...	25	18	26
Tor. Elevators	2	21	22	23½
Do., pref.	2.62½	50	49½	..
Tor. Gen. Tr.	4	68	66	68
Tor. Mtge.	5	68	68	86
Traders Bldg.	...	44	44	..
Traders Finance A.	...	..	5½	9
Do., (B)	...	..	5½	..
Do., pref.	6	..	59½	70
Do. (A) rights	1	..	8	..
Tuckett Tob., p.	7	152	152	155
Twin City, pref.	3.50	28½	..	..
Un. Amuse, (B)	.80	13½	13½	..
Unit. Corp. (A)	1.50	..	20	22½
United Distill.	.10	1.05	1.25	1.75
Viau Bisc., pref.	5	47	47	..
W, Y, Z				
W. Koot. Pr. p.	7	136	135	..
West. Breweries	.20	2.65	2.65	2.70
West Grocers	3+2	48	50	..
Do., pref.	7	113	110	120
Weston Geo., pref.	5	92	92	94
Wilsils	1	16	17	..
Wood, A&J, p.	7	69	68	70
Woods Mfg., pf.	...	60	60	..
York Knitting	.40	3½	3½	8
Zellers	.80	12½	12	12½
Do., pref.	1.50	25	24	25

▲On arrears. ♦Paid in 1942.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate	Last sale	Dec. 14 Bid	Ask
A				
Amm. Gold	...	.00½	.00½	.01
Argus Interests	...	.27	.29	..
Arno	...	.01	..	.02
B				
Beaufor	...	.01½	.01½	..
Berens River	.12	.60	..	..
Bouscadillac G. M.	...	.01½	.01	.02½
Brazil Gold	...	.03	..	..
Bunker Hill	...	.01½	..	.03
C, D				
Camp Bird	...	.02	.01½	..
Cartier Malartic	...	.01	..	..
Cen. Cadillac	...	.03	.04	.05
Chromium	...	2.50	2.40	2.95
Coniagas	.10	.50	.60	..
Denison Nickel	...	.03½	.02	.04½
Dentonia	...	.00½	.00½	..
Duquesne	...	.04	.03½	.04
F, G				
Fairview Amal.	...	.00½	.00½	.00½
Flin Flon G.	...	.01½	.01½	.02
Forty Four	...	.10	.10	..
George Copper	...	.15	..	..
Gillies Lake	...	.03	.02½	.03
Golconda	...	.04	.04	..
Graham Bosquet	...	.01½	.01½	.02½
Grandora	...	.05	.04½	.06
Grandview	.02	.11½	.12	.14
Gt. Falls M.&S.	...	.06	.01½	.04
Gurney Gold	...	.01	..	.01
H, I, J				
Halcrow Swaze	...	.01½	.01½	..
Hallnor Mines	.40	2.40	1.95	2.35
Harker	...	.03	.02½	.04½
Home Gold	...	.00½	.00½	..
Indian Mines	...	.01½	.01½	..

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Acme Glove, pfd.	3.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Agnew Surpass, pf.	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Algoma Steel, pd.	2.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Amal. Electric	.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Asbestos Corp.	.20	Dec. 30	Dec. 1
Do., bonus	.30	Dec. 30	Dec. 1
Amer. Cyan. A, B	*.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Anglo-Huronian	.10	Jan. 22	Jan. 8
Assoc. Brew.	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
B.C. Elec. Pr. & G. p.	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
B.C. Power A.	.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Beatty Bros. A	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	3.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bank of N. Scotia	2.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Barber-Ellis, pref.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Barber-Ellis, c.	.12½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Beattie Gold	.03	Dec. 23	Nov. 28
Belding Cort.	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bell Telephone	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Biltmore Hats	.15	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Brazilian Tr. p.	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Brit. Amer. Oil	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Blue Top Brew. A.	.30	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Bralorne Mines	.20+.10	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Brant Cordage, pfd.	.32½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Broulan Porc.	.03	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Bruck Silk	.10	Dec. 21	Nov. 28
Building Products	17½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., extra	.10	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Burlington Steel	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Brit. Mtge. Trust	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Canada Cement, pfd.	1.25	Dec. 21	Nov. 30
Can. Cottons	1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Do., pref.	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Can. Bread pfd.	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., (B) pfd.	.62½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Coniaurum Mines	.03	Dec. 23	Nov. 28
Canadian Oil, pref.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Can. Breweries, p.	.85	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Canners	12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 1st pref.	.25+.05	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	.15+.05	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Machinery	.50	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Can. For. Inv., pf.	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Can. Gen. Inv.	■.12½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Canadian Car, pfd.	.44	Jan. 11	Dec. 21
Can. Wire Box	.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., arrears	12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Canada Life	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Can. South. Rly.	1.50	Feb. 1	Dec. 28
Canada Starch	.50	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Do., pref.	3.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Can. Converters	.50	Jan. 30	Dec. 28
Can. Celanese	.25+.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., Inc. fund rts.	1	Mar. 15	Dec. 31
Canada Cycle	.30+.20	Dec. 26	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	1.25	Dec. 26	Dec. 10
Canada Trust	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. & For. Secs.	.06	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Can. Packers	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Pac. Rly., pfd.	2%	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
Can. Industries A, B	1.25	Dec. 26	Dec. 17
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Light & Pr.	.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Cna. Silk Prod.	.37½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Perm. Mortge.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Gen. Elec.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. West'house	■.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Can. Nor. Pr.	■.15	Jan. 25	Dec. 19
Do., pref.	■1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 19
Cariboo Gold	■.02	Jan. 2	Dec. 4
Cent. Pat. Gold	.03	Jan. 4	Dec. 10
Can. Tube & Stl. pf.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Cel. of Amer.	†.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Do., prior pfd.	†1.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Do., pref.	†1.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Do., 2nd pref.	†1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Central Can. Loan	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Confederation Life	1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 25
Can. Malartic G.	.02	Dec. 23	Nov. 28
Chart. Trust	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Chesterville L.	.02½	Dec. 22	Dec. 5
Cockshutt Plow	.25	June 1 '43	May 15
Comm. Alcohol	.05	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	.10	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Cons. Smelters	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Do., extra	.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Carnation, pfd.	†1	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Cons. Bakeries, ord.	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Canation, c.	†.50	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Do., extra	†1	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Consumers' Gas	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Disher Steel, pfd.	▲1.50	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
Distillers Seag. pf.	†1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dom. Foundries	.25+.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
David & Frere, A	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Dominion Bank	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dom. Glass	■1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	■1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dom. Woollens pfd.	.60	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dunlop Tire	.50	Dec. 21	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	.62½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Dome Mines	■.40	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Dom. Textile	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
East Theatres, c.	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Fanny Farmer	†.37½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., extra	†.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Famous Players	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
Ford Motor, A B	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Foundation Co.	.35	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Falconbridge Nickel	.10	Dec. 22	Nov. 25
Gatineau Pwr.	.15	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Do., 5½% pref.	1.38	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Do., 5% pref.	1.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Greening Wire	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Gt. Lakes Pap. A. B.	.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Goodyear Tire	.63	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., extra	2.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	.62½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Gt. West Life	3.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Gt. West. S'dlery pf.	.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Do., 2nd pref.	.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Do., arrears	‡6	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Gould Pumps pref.	†2	Dec. 30	Dec. 19
Grey & Bruce Tr.	2%	Dec. 20	Dec. 8
Do., extra	½%	Dec. 20	Dec. 8
Honey Dew	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Hard Rock G.	.03	Dec. 23	Dec. 4
Hinde & Dauch	.25	Dec. 21	Dec. 5
Ham. Cotton pfd.	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., com.	.10	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ham. Un. Theat. p.	1.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Hudson Bay M. & S.	1.00	Dec. 21	Nov. 27
Huron & E. Mtge.	1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Harding Carpets	.10	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Hollinger Cons.	.05	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Howe Sound	†.75	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Do., extra	†.25	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Hudson's Bay, pfd.	2½%	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Invest. Found., pfd.	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Inter. Nickel c.	†.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Imperial Tob. ord.	.10	Dec. 31	Dec. 11
Indust. Accept. A.	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Do., pref.	1.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Inter. Paper, pfd.	1.25	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Island Mtn. M.	.05	Dec. 28	Nov. 30
Inter. Paints, pfd.	1	Jan. 12	Dec. 12
Do., arrears	.50	Jan. 12	Dec. 12
Inter Nickel pref.	†1.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Inter. Power, pfd.	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., arrears	3	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Intercol. Coal	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Do., pref.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Jam. Pub. Ser.	.17	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Lake Dufault	.02	Jan. 25	Jan. 6
Kerr Addison	.08	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Lamaque G.	.10	Feb. 1	Jan. 8
Lambton Loan	1+.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Lambton Trust	1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Landed Banking	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Lang, J. A.	.17½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Lava Cap G.	†.02	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Little Long Lac	.07½	Dec. 30	Dec. 12
Levy Bros.	.40	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
McIntyre Porc. ext.	1.11	Jan. 2	Nov. 2
MacL. Cockshutt	.10	Dec. 23	Dec. 1
McColl Fron.	.15	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Madsen R. L.	.03	Dec. 29	Dec. 10
Moore Corp.	.55½	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Do., extra	.66½	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Do., pref. A, B	†1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Modern Contain.	.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	1.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Marcus Loew's pfd.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Moneta Porc.	.02	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Midland Loan	.40	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mtl. C. & D. Bank	3+1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mtl. Refrig. pfd.	1.25	Dec. 16	Dec. 4
Murphy Paint	.20	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Do., pref.	1.37½	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Neon P. W. Can. ord.	.60	Dec. 22	Dec. 7
Nat. Biscuit	†.30	Jan. 15	Dec. 11
N.S. Lt. & Pr. ord.	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Nat. Grocers, pf.	.37½	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Nipissing Mines	■.10	Dec. 23	Nov. 30
Niag W. Weav.	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
New M. Ldy. pf.	1.62½	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Nat. Breweries	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Do., pref.	.43	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Nat. Steel Car	.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
National Trust	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
North Star Oil p.	.08¾	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Ogilvie Flour, c.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Ottawa Elec. Rly.	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., extra	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Ont. Loan & Deb.	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ottawa L. H.	.15	Jan. 1	Nov. 19
Do., pref.	1.25	Jan. 1	Nov. 19
O'Brien Gold	.03	Jan. 16	Dec. 26
Page-Hersey	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Paymaster Cons.	■.01	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Paramount Pict. pf.	†1.50	Dec. 29	Dec. 21
Do., com.	†.30	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Pend Oreille	.06	Dec. 28	Nov. 30
Perron Gold	■.04	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Pickle Crow	.10	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Porto Rico Pr., pfd.	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Premier Gold	.01½	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Proprietary M.	.08	Jan. 8	Dec. 23
Preston E. Dome	.05	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Power Corp.	■.15	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	■1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 19
Do., 2nd pfd.	■.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 19
Price Bros., pfd.	1.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Real Est. Loan	1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Regent Knit, c.	.25	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Riverside Silk, A	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Remington Rand	†.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	†1.12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Russell Ind.	.20	Dec. 28	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 28	Dec. 10
H. Smith Pap. pfd.	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Sheep Creek G.	.04+.01	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Securities Hold., pf.	.65	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
St. Law. Corp. A.	■.25	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Do., extra	■.50	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
St. Law. Paper	■.75	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Do., extra	■.75	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Sigma Mines	■.30	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Stand. Radio A. B.	.10	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Sherwin Wms. pf.	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Stand. Fuel, pfd.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Stedman Bros.	.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Sterling Trusts	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
South. Can. Pwr.	.20	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do., pref.	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 19
Sylvanite Gold	.03	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Simon & Sons	.15	Dec. 22	Dec. 8
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 22	Dec. 8
Sun Life Assur.	3.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 16

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Great West Saddlery Company Limited

6% Cumulative First Preference Stock ($50.00 Par Value)

6% Cumulative Second Preference Stock ($50.00 Par Value)

A dividend at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, being the accumulated dividend for the three months ending December 31st, 1942, on the First Preference stock, and for the twenty-seven months ending December 31st, 1942, on the Second Preference Stock, has been declared and authorized to be paid on December 31st, 1942, to all First and Second Preference shareholders, respectively, of record with the Transfer Agents of the Company at the close of business on December 23rd, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
J. C. BROADFOOT,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man.,
December 11th, 1942.

Quebec Power Company

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five (25c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, payable February 25, to shareholders of record January 26, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 14, 1942.

Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 18

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on January 15th, 1943, to Shareholders of record December 31st, 1942.

By order of the Board,
H. B. CLEARIHUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
December 7th, 1942.

The Canadian Light and Power Company

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one-half of one per cent (½ of 1%) has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Company for the half year ending December 31, 1942, payable January 15, 1943, to shareholders of record December 24, 1942.

By order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 10, 1942.

The Murphy Paint Company Limited

Notice is hereby given that the following quarterly dividends have been declared by the Board of Directors payable on January 1st, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 19th, 1942.

Preferred Stock—1⅜% (being at the rate of 5½% per annum).

Common Stock—Twenty cents (0.20) per share on the No Par Value shares.

The Murphy Paint Company Limited.
P. L. Tod — Secretary.

Montreal, November 26th, 1942.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends:

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 72, quarterly, $1.75 per share, payable January 15th, 1943.

No par value Common Stock

No. 54, quarterly, 15c per share, payable January 25th, 1943, to holders of record at the close of business December 19th, 1942.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

November 24th, 1942.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company, November 30th, 1942, a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1943, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1942.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., December 9th, 1942.

The Wabasso Cotton Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of The Wabasso Cotton Company Limited, payable on the 2nd January, 1943, to shareholders of record as at close of business on 21st December, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
H. W. CAPEL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.,
10th December, 1942.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 365

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 31st day of December, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1942.

DATED the 9th day of December, 1942.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Dividends Declared (Cont.)

Supersilk H., pfd.	2.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Supertest Pete.	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Do., pref. B	.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Thayers, pref.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Teck-Hughes	■.10	Feb. 1	Jan. 8
Tamblyn	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	.62½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Tip Top Tailors	.07½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Tombill Gold	.10	Dec. 23	Dec. 4
Tor. Gen. Trusts	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Toronto Mortgage	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Traders Fin. Rts.	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Do., B rts.	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Do., pref	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Tuckett Tob., pfd.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Twin City R., pfd.	†3.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
United Corp. B.	.30	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
United Fuel A. pf.	.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Unit. Gold Equit.	.05	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Ventures	■.05	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Viau, pref.	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Wabasso C.	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
West. Grocers	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Weston Geo. com.	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Wilsil	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
West Koot. Pr. pf.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Wr.-Hargreaves	.10	Jan. 2	Nov. 26

†N. Y. funds. ■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board. *Plus 75c., payable in 5% pref. stock in ratio of 1 pref. for each 13 1/3 sh. A or B held, payable Dec. 17/42, of record Dec. 1. 1-xd Nov. 30. Fractional sh. in cash. ▲On arrears. ‡Arrears eliminated with this payment.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 241

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1943. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the first day of February, 1943, to shareholders of record of the 15th January, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th December, 1942.

NOTICE

Biltmore Hats Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company will be payable on the 15th day of January, 1943, to shareholders of record the 31st day of December, 1942, at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board,
WM. F. FRANKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Guelph, Ontario,
September 17, 1942.

The Sherwin - Williams Company of Canada, Ltd.

Notice is, hereby, given that the one hundred and twenty-sixth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, for the quarter ending November 30th, 1942, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared, payable to Shareholders of record the 15th day of December, 1942, and that cheques will be mailed on January 2nd, 1943.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board,
P. W. HOLLINGWORTH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Quebec,
November 18, 1942.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

2nd January, 1943,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

3rd December, 1942.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED payable January 2nd, 1943, to Shareholders of record at close of business December 15th, 1942.

W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 60

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31st, 1942, payable January 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

November 25th, 1942.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 15 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable December 31st, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

December 9th, 1942.

BRALORNE MINES LIMITED

(Non-Personal Liability)

Dividend No. 33

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of 20 cents per share and an Extra Dividend of 10 cents per share have been declared on the paid-up capital stock of the company, payable on the 15th day of January, 1943, to shareholders of record as of December 31st, 1942.

By order of the Board.
RONALD GRACE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C.,
December 10th, 1942.

O'Brien Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 7

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Cents (3c) per share has been declared by the Directors of O'Brien Gold Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability), payable in Canadian Funds on 16th January, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 26th December, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
H. A. GREEN, Secretary.

Ottawa, Ontario,
12th December, 1942.

DIVIDEND

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1942, payable January 2nd, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
November 19th, 1942.

Behind the Wheat Cut

Ottawa Stresses Increase In Livestock Feed

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—At the recent agricultural conference here the government urged a reduction of 18% in wheat acreage next spring with a corresponding increase in coarse grains. This is confirmation of general agricultural opinion that as a livestock feed coarse grains are to be much preferred to straight wheat.

At the present time Canada has a record carryover of wheat, with the bulk of commercial storage crammed to the roof and a bumper crop waiting delivery. At the same time, despite the largest coarse grain crop in the country's history, there is practically no more livestock feed in sight than could be utilized if this Dominion is to furnish the expected and needed supplies of livestock and dairy products for the domestic and British market throughout the coming year.

Trend Reversed

The trend of wheat acreage in Canada in this war is exactly the opposite of that which occurred in the first Great War of a quarter of a century ago. Then sharp increases followed each other each year, and despite this and the bigger crops following the price of wheat rose from around a dollar at the beginning of the war to over three dollars before Europe finally settled down to peace. In this war after an initial spurt we are cutting down. Here is the record:

Wheat Acreage	
1943*	17,696,000
1942	21,586,000
1941	21,882,000
1940	28,726,000
1939	26,757,000

*Proposed.

This year the authorities enforced their demand for a cut in wheat acreage by sharply restricting farm deliveries to country elevators. Total permitted for the 12 months following harvest will be only 280 million bushels. This total is based on an expected domestic consumption of about 130 millions (flour, feed and seed) and an export, largely to Britain, of 150 millions. The remainder from a bumper crop of around 600 million bushels will have to be stored or fed on the farms.

Even this total delivery will have to come out gradually as exports relieve congestion in terminal and country elevators. Undoubtedly the new plan for a further cut of 18% this year in wheat acreage will be accompanied by further drastic restrictions on deliveries for next fall and winter.

Could Feed Europe

There is the possibility that a successful invasion of Europe by the United Nations next summer might suddenly reopen trade channels to large populations and consequently greatly widen the market for wheat. However, with half a billion bushels of wheat in commercial and several hundred millions in farm storage, huge exports could be quickly arranged.

Moreover, even the restricted acreage of next year is capable of producing a very substantial surplus in addition to domestic and British requirements. Indeed a curtailment of acreage, and especially a forced curtailment, such as Ottawa plans, does not necessarily mean a corresponding reduction in total crop. Under normal conditions farmers would naturally divert marginal wheat land to other uses, retaining their best fields for that which they are permitted to grow. That was the case this year when we produced the largest wheat crop in our history.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$10.23	10.44	8.81
Hogs	16.55	16.50	14.81
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.2045	.2038	.1803
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0350
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	.90⅝	.90⅝	.73¾
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15¼
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	100.1	100.1	92.2
Dow Jones (fut.)	86.27	85.13	82.81
Wood, Gundy	78.8	78.8	74.8
Fishers	108.5	108.5	99.2
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Nov.)	118.6	117.8	116.3
W'sale (Oct.)	96.8	96.0	94.0
U. S. (Sept.)	99.6	99.2	91.8
Gt. Brit. (Sept.)	159.7	159.9	154.3

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price Toronto. Copper - electrolytic, New York, No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat — No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Broulan Porcupine Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 8

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Three Cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company and will be paid (less deductible taxes) on January 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record December 31st, 1942.

By Order of the Board.
D. R. MICHENER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
December 15th, 1942.

Lake Dufault Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of 2 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Lake Dufault Mines, Limited, payable in Canadian funds on January 25th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business January 6th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
FRANK T. LARSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Duparquet, P.Q.,
December 12th, 1942.

Notices

The Royal Bank of Canada

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 14th day of January, 1943, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

By order of the Board.
S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 1st December, 1942.

The Bank of Toronto

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, King and Bay Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, the Twentieth day of January, 1943, the chair to be taken at 11 A.M.

B. S. VANSTONE,
General Manager.

The Business Of Farming

By GORDON L. SMITH

Rather alarming reports are coming in from farming districts regarding the progress of the main agricultural job just now—the production of wartime food. More poultry, hogs and dairy cattle, it is generally reported, are being fed than ever before, but in some areas at least results in milk, eggs, and finished bacon hogs are disappointing.

Scientific agriculturists are inclined to blame feeding methods. They argue that rapid and economical gains cannot be made from feeding raw grains and fodder alone. Minerals, vitamins, special proteins, etc., must be added to the diet.

In these materials, they point out, shortages exist or are looming. In some cases these balancing materials, usually the by-product of packing houses, distilleries, fish canneries, chemical plants, vegetable oil refineries, etc., are being diverted to commercial war use. In other cases the feeder simply does not realize their importance and refuses to part with ready cash to procure them to balance his own home-grown raw feeds.

• • •

Fear Egg Fall Off

The poultry situation is said to be getting particularly serious. In perhaps no other branch of agriculture has scientific feeding made such progress. Poultry diets were being balanced with cod liver oil, special minerals and vitamins even before those of the average human being and the results in the reduction of chick mortality, and the earlier and heavier production of eggs, are astounding.

Now one of the biggest needs of Great Britain and other Allies close to the fighting front, is for eggs in some form or other. Canada has been asked to boost export of dried eggs by the millions of dozens but if that plea is to be heeded an abundance of high quality, well-balanced poultry feed is essential.

• • •

Labor Shortage

Last fall some crops went unharvested in several parts of Canada, simply because farmers had not sufficient labor to handle them. The loss was not great but the trend is disturbing. There are fears that the same thing may happen on a much larger scale next year, if adequate steps are not taken for dealing with the situation.

Many experienced observers believe that if the average farmer is given some help in getting crops sown and harvested, then somehow or other with the help of his own family he will manage the rest of the work. This general statement, of course, would not apply to large-scale commercial dairy or poultry farms where regular help the year round is essential. But it might cover, during wartime at least, the great majority.

• • •

The Critical Jobs

Seeding and harvesting are the great rush periods. There is only a limited time when soil and weather are right for getting the crops sown. Sometimes it is only a matter of days. If left too long, the soil will go out of condition or not enough growing season will be left for favorable maturity.

At the other end too, that of harvesting, there is another rush. Crops must be cut just at maturity, not too soon and not too late. Grain cut on the green side will turn out tough and low in yield. Grain left too long will shell in the fields and much of it will be lost. Any wartime farm labor policy must take into consideration these two rush periods.

• • •

Might Pool Machinery

Even in normal times, when farm labor is much more plentiful than it is today, seeding and harvesting tax most farms to capacity. Only through the use of modern machinery—tractors and wide implements—are most farmers able to get this rush work done. Now with rigid restriction on the output of new farm machinery and great difficulty in getting repairs, the problem has been aggravated.

Various suggestions have been made for dealing with this problem in wartime. One of the most practical would place all available machinery in every community in a common pool where it would be repaired and serviced by skilled mechanics. Then at seeding and harvest it would be put into the hands of expert operators, on a 24-hour service if necessary, who, for an authorized fee, would go from farm to farm putting in the crops and later harvesting them.

Pooled in this way and serviced and operated by experts, the existing machinery, it is claimed, would do a much larger job than is possible at present under small individual management.

Labatts To Make Parts For Guns

John Labatt Ltd., London brewing company, has extended its operations to include direct war work. It has added a complete machine shop to its facilities, and work has already begun on subcontracts for gun parts.

The entire equipment service staff, heretofore occupied in servicing the dispensing equipment of military camps and hotels have been recalled to London to take a machine shop course. These men, under experienced machinists and toolmakers, will staff the new shop.

For over a year the Labatt garage and the services of two instructors have been made available for training army motor mechanics in practical shop work.

Canadian General Securities Ltd. shares have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The listing covers 10,940 class A shares and 15,470 class B shares. The company also has 7,891 class C shares which are not listed. It carries on a general bond and financial business and is a member of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada. It also acts as the manager of investment trust companies, including Canadian General Investments and Third Canadian General Investments. It has not paid any dividends since 1930 and in 1941 reported a net profit after taxes of $15,797 compared with $18,768 in 1940.

Patronize FORD HOTELS for COMFORT and THRIFT!
FORD HOTEL MONTREAL
RATES: Single $1.50 to $2.50 NO HIGHER
FORD HOTEL TORONTO
and in OTTAWA → The LORD ELGIN
RATES Single $2.50 to $3.50 NO HIGHER

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Dec. 14, 1942

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1942 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 14
		Wheat			
.91¼	.90	Dec.	.90	.90	.90
.94	.93⅝	May	.93⅞	.93⅝	.93⅝
		Oats			
.46⅞	.45	Dec.	.45	.45	.45
.48¼	.45⅝	May	.47⅞	.47⅝	.47⅝
.48⅞	.48¼	July	.48½	.48¼	.48¼
		Barley			
.61⅛	.60	Dec.	.60	.60	.60
.63¼	.60⅝	May	.62¾	.62¾	.62¾
		Rye			
.64½	.53⅝	Dec.	.64⅛	.63	.63
.65⅞	.56¼	May	.65⅞	.64⅞	.64⅞
.66½	.65⅝	July	.66½	.65⅝	.65⅝

Cash Quotations

	For Week Dec. 14 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Wheat:				
1 Nor.	.90⅝	.90⅝	.90⅝	.90⅝
2 Nor.	.87	.87	.87	.87
3 Nor.	.84	.83⅝	.85	.84
4 Nor.	.82	.81¼	.83	.83
5 Wheat	.78	.77½	.80	.79
6 Wheat	.76	.76	.78	.77
Feed	.75	.75	.77	.76
Oats				
2 C. W.	.45	.45	.45	.45
3 C. W.	.42	.42	.42	.42
Barley:				
1 Feed	.56	.56	.56	.56
2 Feed	.54¾	.54¾	.55½	.54⅛
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.64⅛	.63	.65¾	.62½

TORONTO ELEVATORS LIMITED
Also Owning and Operating the Sarnia Elevator Co. Ltd.
Capacity: Toronto, 4 Million Bushels
Sarnia, 3 Million Bushels
The most modern facilities for the storage and transfer of grains, for grain conditioning, and for the production of MASTER FEEDS for Livestock and Poultry. MASTER FEEDS are endorsed and recommended by leaders in the livestock industry of Canada.
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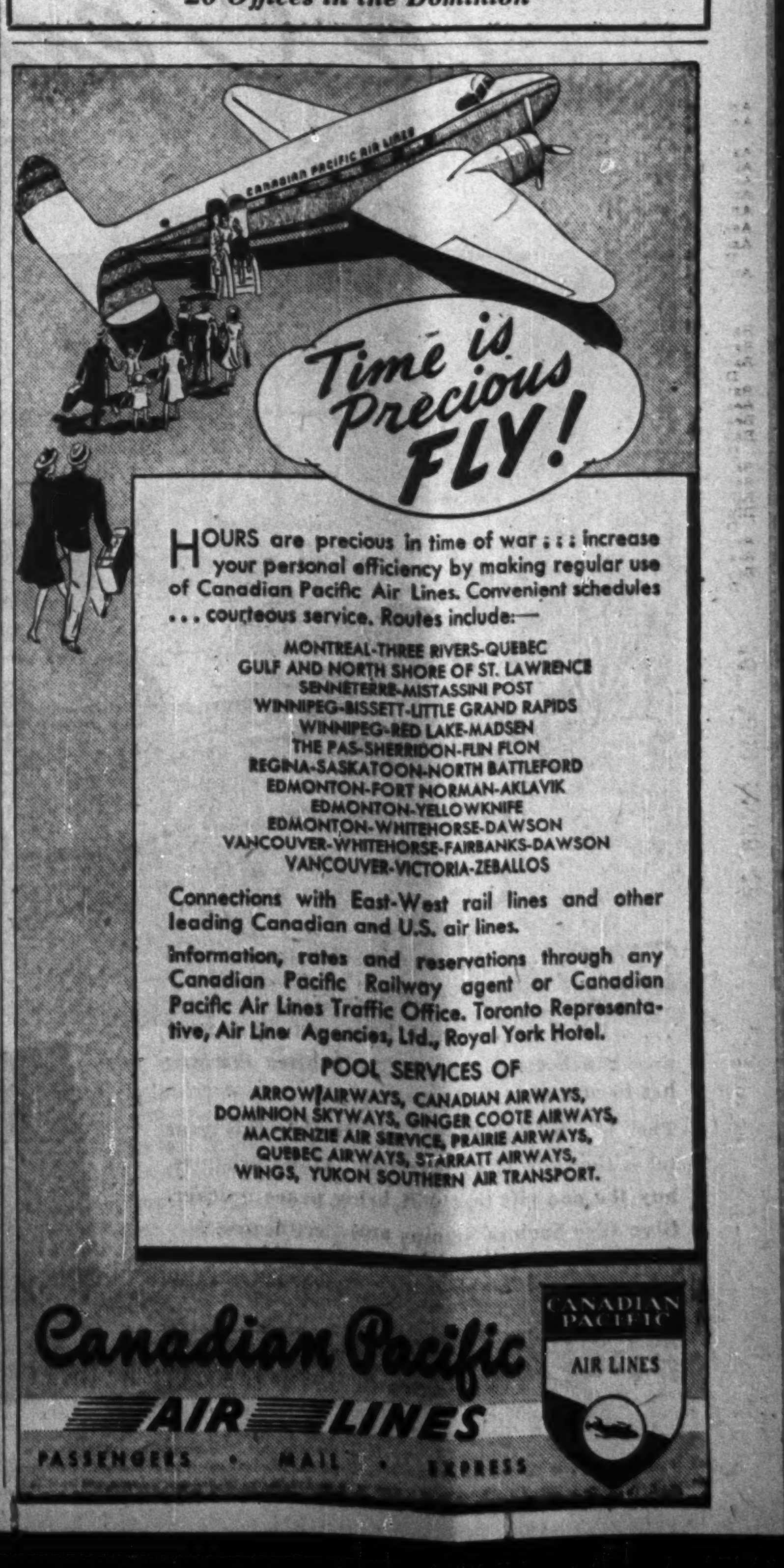
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Golden Manitou Above Capacity

Equipment Arriving For Expansion to 900 Tons

With production now above rated mill capacity of 650 tons daily, Golden Manitou Mines is confirming pre-production estimates of production and earnings.

Regular shipments are being made of 100 tons of zinc concentrates a day, these concentrates running 57% zinc—2% higher than called for under the Metals Reserve Co. contract.

Boost Rate Next March

With much of the equipment for expansion in mill capacity to 900 tons daily now arriving at the property, it is anticipated that the higher rate will be realized by next March. Output of concentrates will then reach the planned rate of 54,000 tons a year, it is expected.

Under the original contract with the Metals Reserve Co., a price of $25.50 a ton for concentrates was received, f.o.b. the mine, with a premium of $1.50 a ton for each 1% that concentrates should run above 55%. The additional contract called for a substantially higher but unrevealed price. The first contract covered a total of 72,000 tons—36,000 tons a year—while the second contract increased by 50% the annual tonnage to be delivered.

Extraction Improves

During the initial period of production, some difficulty was experienced in getting a satisfactory extraction of gold and silver. Changes made have raised gold recovery to 80%.

A gross recovery value of $9 a ton is considered possible from ore carrying 11% zinc, 0.08 oz. gold and 3 oz. silver per ton—allowing a 90% recovery for zinc, an 80% recovery for gold and a 60% recovery for silver.

On the basis of a $4.50 a ton operating cost, operating profit of $75,000 to $80,000 a month is anticipated at the current milling rate. This will be increased by nearly 50% with increase in milling capacity, it is expected.

Expect to Lower Costs

Operating costs are still a little higher than expected later on due to the heavy programme of mine development and the heavy mine cost of building up a broken ore reserve which now stands at 25,000 tons. As the operation becomes seasoned and "kinks" are ironed out, an operating cost of $4.25 to $4.50 a ton is anticipated.

Exploratory development recently has been confined to drifting west at the third or 500-ft. horizon. The drift heading is now out 700 ft. from the shaft with stope preparation under way for the easterly section of 300 ft. The drift—No. 503W—has been driven in the footwall of the north orebody with transverse diamond drilling to the north at 50-ft. intervals.

The ore lengths indicated to the present stage of advance—from east to west—are as follows:

Ore length: ft.	Average width ft.	Zinc content %
90	6.9	10.7
180	12.0	14.0
180	20.0	11.4
90	30.0	8.8

Gold and silver values occur erratically in this ore with irregular concentrations both in the sulphides and in the quartz veinlets. An average gold content of 0.10 oz. is indicated in sampling returns. Drift development west on the second level is to be proceeded with early in 1943.

Million Tons of Ore

The mine is stated to possess a "strongly assured ore position" with probable ore reserves of a million tons to the 500-ft. horizon or enough for over three years at the projected higher rate of 900 tons daily. Consideration will be given to deepening the main shaft to 1,000 ft. in 1943 for further exploration and development on three new levels.

The geological structure lying in the wide shear zone in which the ore bodies occur, is favorable to continuity to depth and for parallel structures. This has been borne out by development advance on the 500-ft. level.

Authorized capital of the company is 3.5 million shares of which three million shares have been issued. Financing of production was arranged by sale of $425,000 of five-year 6% bonds and a Dominion Government guaranteed bank loan of $375,000 secured by a further $425,000 of bonds.

The Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—The western limit of production in the north extension of Turner Valley appeared to have been determined when the deep west flank test Home Millarville No. 12 drilled to 8,555 ft., to find its Madison objective, and ran into water in the lower porous horizon after drilling to 9,012 ft.

Then came a major surprise. Miracle Royalties No. 3, a north extension west flank test that to all appearances was destined to find the lime at great depth, reached its objective at 7,870 ft. The shallow lime contact provided evidence that there is a Madison limestone uplift, and possibly a great new source of oil, to the west of the well now making the productive limit.

The Miracle 3 lime contact is about 3,835 ft. below sea level. This compares with a limestone contact of 8,409 ft. and lime elevation of 4,254 ft. at Alberta Oil Incomes 2, deep producer located quarter of a mile due north. The Home Millarville 7 producer, quarter of a mile due east and presumably up dip from Miracle 3, topped the Madison at 8,008 ft., at an elevation of 3,962 ft. below sea level. Home Millarville No. 12, three-quarters of a mile north and quarter of a mile west of Miracle 3, topped the Madison at an elevation of 4,408 ft.)

* * *

"Markers" Normal

This week Miracle Royalties 3 was at 7,886 ft. with the crew making minor adjustments to equipment preparatory to drilling on below the Madison contact. The well encountered the markers above the Madison in normal sequence, escaping, so far at least, the series of minor faults encountered above the Madison at the Alberta Oil Incomes 2 well.

Miracle 3 has vindicated the belief expressed by Dr. J. O. G. Sanderson that there is a Madison uplift to the west of the area currently producing in the north extension. His original report on the site expressed the opinion that the Madison would be topped between 3,800 and 3,900 feet below sea level. The actual contact is about 3,835 feet.

* * *

Home News Good

There is also good news on Home Millarville No. 12, the deep test that found water in the lower porous, and cemented back to test the upper lime horizon. Acidizing of the upper zone has been completed, the section receiving a total of 4,250 gallons of acid in three treatments.

Following the final shot, the well was kicked off, returned input oil and spent acid, and flushed an average of 36 bbls. of clean crude oil hourly in a 14-hour run. The well was then pinched back, and at last report was operating at 14-15 bbls. hourly, under strong back pressure. Gas-oil ratio is around 2,500 cu. ft. per bbl. It appears probable that the well will be capable of operating steadily at 300 to 350 bbls. per day. There is no evidence of water in the upper porous horizon.

Mining INVESTMENTS

Gold's importance in the Canadian economy is stressed in "Canada 1942," the Dominion Government pocket condensation of the Canada Year Book.

In Chapter VII, Canadian gold mines are mentioned as forming an important part of the "bulwark of national defense." In the preface, gold is referred to as "this vitally important metal."

* * *

Rubber supplies needn't worry mining companies, E. R. Rowzee of the Canadian Synthetic Rubber Co. told members of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy recently.

When supplies of natural rubber are exhausted, it is expected that synthetic rubber will be ready for essential purposes such as mining.

For conveyor belt, hose, etc., there is no question but that the new Buna-S rubber will stand up, Mr. Rowzee stated, while for heavy duty trucking it is thought actual use will show satisfactory qualities.

* * *

Tax sale faces a number of well-known gold mining properties in Whitney twp., in Ontario's Porcupine area, if the companies owning them aren't able to pay taxes by Feb. 10, 1943. The sheriff has been given orders that they be sold if taxes aren't paid by that date.

Companies concerned and taxes owing on their claims are as follows:

Burley Corp.	$ 249
Hugh-Pam Porcupine	465
Porcupine Whitney Gold Mines	93
Troup Porcupine	3,000
Virita Porcupine	830

* * *

Pattern for the S. E. C. may be influenced by the results of the right to appeal to the courts from decisions of the Ontario Securities Commission. As reported last week in The Financial Post, there is a tendency for S. E. C. and the U. S. exchanges to bury the hatchet. A Toronto corporation lawyer who is in close touch with the trend in New York, reports that the Ontario set-up, which assures both investor and vendor of access to the courts, is gaining popularity with both sides in New York.

New Recipes For Steel

(Continued from page 9)

in co-operation with British and Canadian ordnance officials, have reduced these specifications to 23 different kinds of steel and expect to make further reductions.

Established practice on this continent in making steel has always been to stress the basic open hearth process. In Great Britain, the acid Bessemer process has been used. As a consequence, British specifications for war equipment have called for the acid type of steel and refused to recognize the basic open hearth steels as quality products. But the basic open hearth steels made by Canadian and United States steel mills has proven a surprise; has met all tests and proven itself on the fighting fronts. This in itself has been an achievement as the cost of the basic open hearth steel is well below the British-type steels formerly used.

National Emergency Steels

Most highly publicized of the recent developments in steel making has been the National Emergency (N.E.) steels in the United States. Actually some of these have been in more or less wide use since about 1935. But in May this year, Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, took steps in active support of their more extensive use, drawing attention to work done by the American Iron and Steel Institute and the American Society for Metals. The programme is based on economics and availability. It uses low alloys where formerly accepted practice would have been to use a high alloy. It is not claimed that it always obtains the ideal results but it is claimed that results will be satisfactory.

Steel men are free to admit that the direction pointed by the use of N.E. steels is inevitably that of the future. But they question whether or not these new steels can be adopted quite as readily as their supporters claim.

They recognize that these new steels require more careful treatment. Where old type steels might be permitted a variation of perhaps 100 deg. in temperature, the new N.E. steels may require that temperatures be held within a tenth of this variation, something hard to do in actual practice. At the same time they see many advantages, particularly where costs can be reduced.

One potent argument used by the advocates of N.E. steels is that these steels are designed to make better use of the "residual" alloys in today's scrap, alloys present when high alloy steels find their way into the scrap heap. In some cases these residual alloys were present in large enough quantities to present complications in controlling the amount of the alloy desired in the finished steel.

Finally, the new techniques emphasize the long-established principle that it is better to use smaller quantities of two or more alloys even if good results can be obtained from larger quantities of a single alloy.

It is clearly a trend that will prove valuable long after the war is won and one in which Canadian steel makers have long been active.

Whaley-Eaton Hits Criticism of Gold

"One of the greatest mistakes we made after the last war was the general nostalgia to go back to the pre-war period. There were many who wanted to go back to the gold standard. It is remarkable that this idea should still exist."

This statement, attributed to Beyen, financial adviser of the Netherlands Government, draws pointed comment from the Whaley-Eaton Service at Washington. Whaley-Eaton directs attention to the great new demand which has arisen for gold recently, sees a growing distrust of paper currencies and a definite need for gold in developing huge postwar trade credits.

Gold Price Higher Many Places

"... gold coins and gold bars are actually selling at a premium in Lisbon, India and elsewhere. In Turkey, the premium is from 300 to 400%. This condition reflects the growing lack of confidence in paper currencies. The U. S., with its vast gold holdings, is hardly likely to favor demonetization of the metal. In view of huge credit requirements in the postwar period, the price of gold may actually increase, in gold terms."

Most of the trouble with the old gold standard originated not with gold itself, but with the gold value fixed for individual currencies. Generally conceded is the fact that Britain in returning to gold in 1925 at $4.86 to the pound (gold at $20.67 an ounce), did so at too high a rate.

According to the old theory, this would simply have brought a lower price and wage structure within England until a new balance was secured. But the old theory did not allow for labor union agreements and inflexible price structures that take years to modify.

All that the British experience proved was that either prices or the exchange rate has to be flexible if the economy is to be kept running. There is plenty of evidence to support the contention that inflexible exchange rates have caused trouble, but this evidence does not clash with the facts presented by Whaley-Eaton to the effect that gold itself is still unchallenged as a means of international exchange.

Broulan Improves; Pays Dividend

In view of substantial improvement in working capital, Broulan Porcupine Mines will pay a dividend of 3 cents a share on Jan. 15, 1943, to shareholders of record Dec. 31. Announcing the dividend, President Bert W. Lang states that at the end of the year, working capital should amount to $315,000, representing an estimated increase of $116,000 in the fourth quarter.

Production for the fourth quarter is estimated to have been above that of the third quarter and the highest of the year due to an improvement in grade of ore milled. Net profit after allowance for write-offs and taxes, is estimated at 3 cents a share for the fourth quarter, and at over 11 cents a share for the year.

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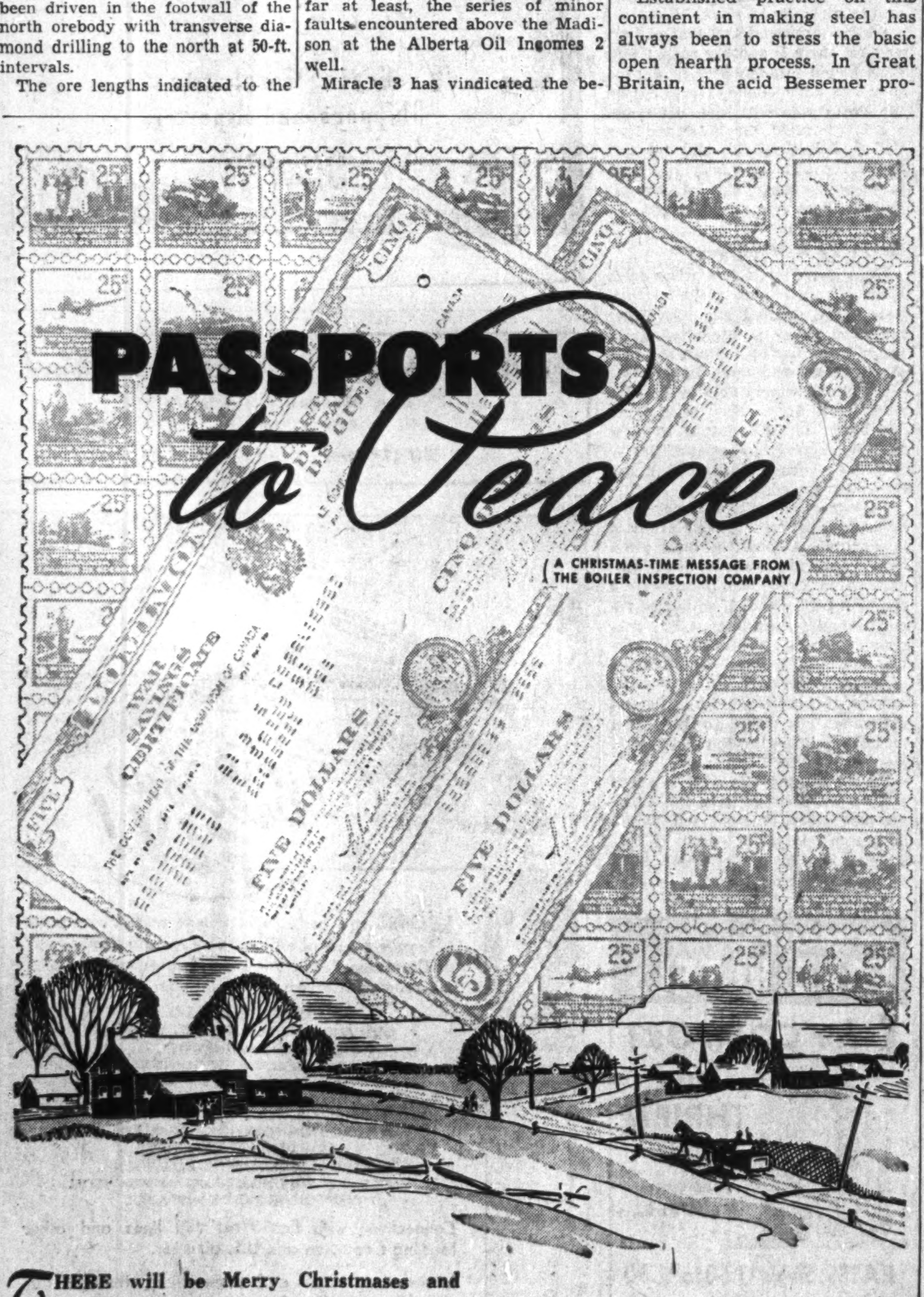
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Noranda Reserves Still High

Earnings Remain Close to Record Despite Taxes

By GORDON M. GRANT

One of the "greats" among Canada's base metal operations, the Horne mine of Noranda Mines has been undergoing some depletion, some lessening of ore reserves, under the stress of war production, but it would be wrong to say that the decline has been marked, The Financial Post is informed.

War regulations have prevented Noranda publishing any data on reserves since the end of 1939, when they totalled 29 million tons of ore of a grade comparable to that treated in years immediately preceding. On the basis of the 1.9 million tons of "company" ore milled in 1939, these reserves represented 15.3 years' requirements. Unofficial sources at the time reported that estimates were conservative and 17 or 19 years' mill feed was available in "blocked out" ore.

Situation Today

Three years have elapsed since then. Milling rate has been stepped up but it is believed most of the extra mill feed represents custom ore or concentrates from Waite Amulet, Normetal, Aldermac, Powell Rouyn, and elsewhere.

Some of the ore milled has been replaced by newly-developed ore and it appears likely reserves are still in the vicinity of 13-14 years' requirements. The company has been emphasizing a large output of copper but greater production from Waite Amulet has helped achieve this.

The Financial Post understands that the ability to increase copper output from Waite Amulet has meant that Noranda has not had to draw unduly on its higher than average grade ores. Estimates of ore reserves made in 1939 are understood to have been fully borne out by work since that time.

Seek Ore at Depth

Since 1937 the company has been engaged on exploration of the lower reaches of the mine, starting at 2,975 ft. Workings have been gradually extended down to a depth of 5,975 ft. In this section, below the great lower "H" ore body which has been the major source of mill feed in recent years, a great mineralized mass spreading out to an area of 500,000 square feet has been found.

Widespread gold and copper values approaching ore grade, some gold ore, and pyrites used in the chemical industry, have been opened up. But so far nothing comparable to the plum-shaped high grade copper ore bodies of the upper levels has been found.

The fact that the main upper level ore bodies occur as "plums" means a tremendous amount of exploration over a period of years for thorough prospecting at depth. Only about a third of the lower half of the depth section has been investigated. That some commercial possibilities in the form of gold and pyrite are present is known, but the full extent of commercial ore is yet to be determined.

The length of the war will have an important bearing on Noranda's future, as it will on all base metal mines, since production rather than advance development is the immediate consideration. If the war lasts for not one or two years but for five or six, it might have serious effects on the company—especially if labor is not available to keep the exploration programme up-to-date.

In spite of increased taxation, earnings are still running close to record levels. Earnings were $3.58 a share in the first nine months of 1942 compared with $3.53 a share for the corresponding period of 1941, a year when the net of $4.94 had only been exceeded once in the company's history.

Appraising The Assets

An appraisal or Noranda's "other assets" appears to indicate that the present market price, around $40 a share, discounts in large part if not entirely any deterioration in Horne mine prospects. Net working capital at the end of 1941 was $15.6 millions, including supplies but not the company's large investment in subsidiary and affiliated companies. This working capital is equivalent to over $7 a share. Holdings in gold stock are not as valuable now as a few years ago but investments in Hallnor, Waite Amulet, Pamour Porcupine and Aunor are worth another $15 millions.

Shares held in Kerr-Addison Gold Mines are included in current assets, The Financial Post is informed.

No market value is available for holdings in Canadian Copper Refiners, Cia Minera La India, Canada China Clays and Empresa Minera de Nicaragua, but a conservative valuation of these assets would appear to be about $3 millions on the basis of earning power.

$16 of "Other Assets"

Adding these figures up, "other assets" outside of the Horne mine and smelter total at least $33.6 millions which works out at about $15 a share. With any substantial upturn in the gold mining market, this figure might readily rise to $20 or even $25 a share.

Taking the margin of Noranda profits over dividend requirements—and the extra amounts added to working capital through bookkeeping entries for depreciation—it appears that an extra $1 a share or $2.2 millions a year can be added to working capital per annum after paying dividends.

Asset Total Large

With say 14 years' ore reserves left (and allowing for the year nearing completion) an extra $15 a share could be added to working capital if the company opened up no further ore at the Horne mine at all. Taking present market values, the $15 a share current value of "other assets" could be increased to $30 a share. But this allows nothing for possible improvement in gold mining after the war.

Value of assets other than the Horne mine might equal $38 a share, the present selling price by the time the present ore is used up. In the meantime, dividends continue to be paid at $4 a share per annum or 10% per annum with no indications of a let-up in the rate of payment.

Ignores Many Factors

This theoretical approach to the future valuation of a Noranda share makes no allowance for the possible course of base metal prices after the war. It makes no allowance for a possible increase in the price of gold after the war. No allowance is made either for new mining ventures to be undertaken, or for operations such as National Malartic, in abeyance until after the war.

What the future holds for Noranda cannot be predicted with certainty. But that the Horne mine has great ore assets remaining is believed incontestable. Ore assets there can probably be "strung out" through profitable treatment of custom ore and concentrates from other properties. Even if the company is not being rewarded with further high grade copper ore deposits in depth work, extension of workings on the upper levels should add considerably to the tonnage.

Perron Profits To Be Lower

Ore Reserve Position Reported to be Closely Maintained in 1942

From Our Own Correspondent

PERRON.—Reflecting a slightly higher level of costs and a moderate decline in tonnage milled in recent months, Perron Gold Mines operating profit will be lower this year—about $675,000 compared with $817,833 last year when net profit was $475,711 or 23.8 cents a share.

Ore disclosures during the year in new work on the lower levels to the 2,000-ft. horizon, together with the success that has attended stope development on the upper levels, has maintained closely the ore reserve position of the mine—303,092 tons of 0.207 oz. grade ore at the beginning of the year.

Ore From Shallow Horizons

Stoping operations have been confined mainly to the upper levels with 60% of the ore mined drawn from above the 600-ft. level. No stoping has yet been done below the 1,000-ft. level. Substantial tonnage of new ore have been disclosed on the upper levels in stoping.

Exploratory development has been on a restricted scale. In the northeast zone, north of Pascalis and south of the north contact zone, a raise has been driven in ore from the 1,625 to the 1,500-ft. level. Drift advance on the latter has opened up a length of 80 ft. with quartz stringer structure carrying mine average grade over an average width of 5 ft.

Ore In No. 18 Zone

A raise from the 1,875-ft. level in the No. 18 zone, has disclosed ore at 30 ft. above the level and is being driven in ore to the 1,750-ft. level. On the latter the No. 1718 vein has been drifted on for 225 ft. with average ore widths of 3.1 ft. carrying 0.41 oz. gold.

On the 1,150-ft. level, development to the southwest has opened up the continuity on this horizon of the No. 12 vein system. The structure lies parallel to the No. 32 orebody at 300 ft. to the southwest. Drifting has been in ore for 350 ft. with the east face open. The structure shows quartz stringer zones over widths of from three to ten ft. carrying mine average grade. Exploration for the depth continuity to the 12th level is to be done.

After payment of 17 cents a share in dividends in 1942, it is believed the company will show improved working capital. At the first of the year, working capital amounted to $704,124 or more than 35 cents a share on the outstanding two million shares.

Siscoe's Higher Mill Rate Offsets Lower Grade Ore

From Our Own Correspondent

VAL D'OR.—While average recovery per ton milled has dropped from $6.77 a ton in 1941 to $4.96 the first nine months of 1942, Siscoe Gold Mines in 1942 will show its production and operating profits well maintained due to increase in milling rate to 1,000 tons daily.

Operating profits for the first nine months of the year totalled $447,531 and an operating profit for the year of $600,000 is expected. This will compare with $692,320 operating profit and $335,381 or 7 cents a share net profit in 1941.

Output Well Maintained

Production for the first nine months of this year totalled $1,349,552 from 272,306 tons of ore. With production in recent months relatively well maintained — monthly operating profits have actually been higher—full year production of approximately $1.8 million is forecast or slightly more than the $1,733,512 of 1941. The higher milling rate has served to reduce the operating cost per ton from $4.38 in 1941 to $3.33 a ton in 1942.

Stoping or mining operations are being confined in large part to above the fifth level in the main ore zone. A small proportion of ore is drawn from the "K" zone and from the stringer zone structures above the third level.

Explore at 19th Level

The only exploratory development carried on is at the 19th or 2,475-ft. level to the north. Diamond drilling of this section revealed favorable alteration with two economic ore intersections. The exploratory drift is now within 125 ft. of the zone and additional transverse drilling is to be done.

From present information, it appears ore reserves will be maintained in tonnage in 1942 with some decline in grade. At the first of the year, [illegible]erves totalled 863,397 tons of 0.1[illegible] oz. grade. Stoping operations in the old workings have opened up additional widths and lengths.

Broken ore reserves have been maintained at 200,000 tons or well over six months' requirements at the current rate of milling.

The company continues its development of war metals properties, and is interested in the Tetreault lead-zinc mine and the LaCorne molybdenum property, both in Quebec.

Arsenic Adds to Beattie Output

May Be Factor in Considering Manpower Requirements

From Our Own Correspondent

DUPARQUET, Que.—In addition to its regular income from gold production Beattie Gold Mines is receiving additional revenue from arsenic. For years no economic market for arsenic existed and the company had to spend considerable sums on storage facilities.

Now, however, the large tonnage stored over a period of years has been sold and regular deliveries of this strategic war item are being made.

At the annual meeting of O'Brien Gold Mines it was stated that special consideration regarding manpower was hoped for due to production of arsenic. As Beattie is probably the largest producer of arsenic in Canada, special consideration on the manpower situation would seem a possibility.

Operating earnings in the September quarter showed a drop to $199,613 from $252,568 and $267,342 in the June and March quarters, respectively. This was due in part to a decline in the average grade of ore treated, to a slightly lower tonnage of ore milled and to a rise in operating costs.

Development Restricted

Mine development has been on a restricted scale in recent months with little exploratory work being done. Stope preparation has been proceeded with in the winze area on the 7th, 8th and 9th levels, over an east-west length exceeding 400 ft. The ore bodies occur irregularly in silicified porphyries and breccias. Strong widths have been indicated and these will be delimited in stope operations. General grade is mine average.

At the first of the year the mine had proved ore reserves of 3,880,020 tons of 0.133 oz. grade, enough for six years at the present mill capacity.

The exploratory crosscut on the 6th level being driven a total of 10,000 ft. east to the Dumico shaft is close to its objective. The geological formations found are characteristic of those in which the main ore bodies of the mine occur. The extensive programme of transverse and angular diamond drill exploration will be resumed when economic conditions permit.

Mining Concentrates

A fluorite deposit in British Columbia is being investigated by George B. Webster and associates with a view to producing fluorspar for the steel industry. Mr. Webster recently purchased the former Kootenay Florence mine which is to be placed in production. Price of fluorspar in the United States was recently increased from $25 to $28 a ton to stimulate production.

* * *

Adnaron Copper Corp. is stated to have discovered a new mineralized section in surface work on its property in the Rouyn area. Holes have been spotted for a diamond drilling programme which will be started shortly.

* * *

Anderson Gold Mines gives notice that it will apply for the surrender of its charter.

* * *

Bayonne Consolidated has under option the "Blue Eyes mineral claims" on Record Mountain, in British Columbia which Victor Dolmage, consulting geologist, states have scheelite present in conspicuous amounts. A considerable number of veins are showing, many of them carrying scheelite. A tunnel is to be driven to test values at depth on the recommendation of Dr. Dolmage.

Berens River Mines reports November production of 2,661 oz. gold and 39,938 oz. of silver with a value of $212,936, compared with $111,627 in October and $138,726 in Nov., 1941.

Ventures Ltd. has lost a director in M. B. Huston, a widely known U.S. mining engineer, who passed away at his home in Philadelphia last week. Mr. Huston was also vice-president and managing director of La Luz Mines and vice-president of Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada.

Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines is holding its annual meeting Dec. 19 at 10 a.m. at 825 West Georgia St., Vancouver.

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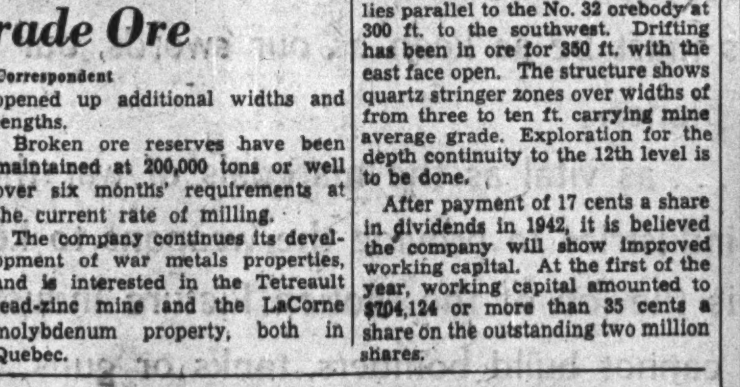
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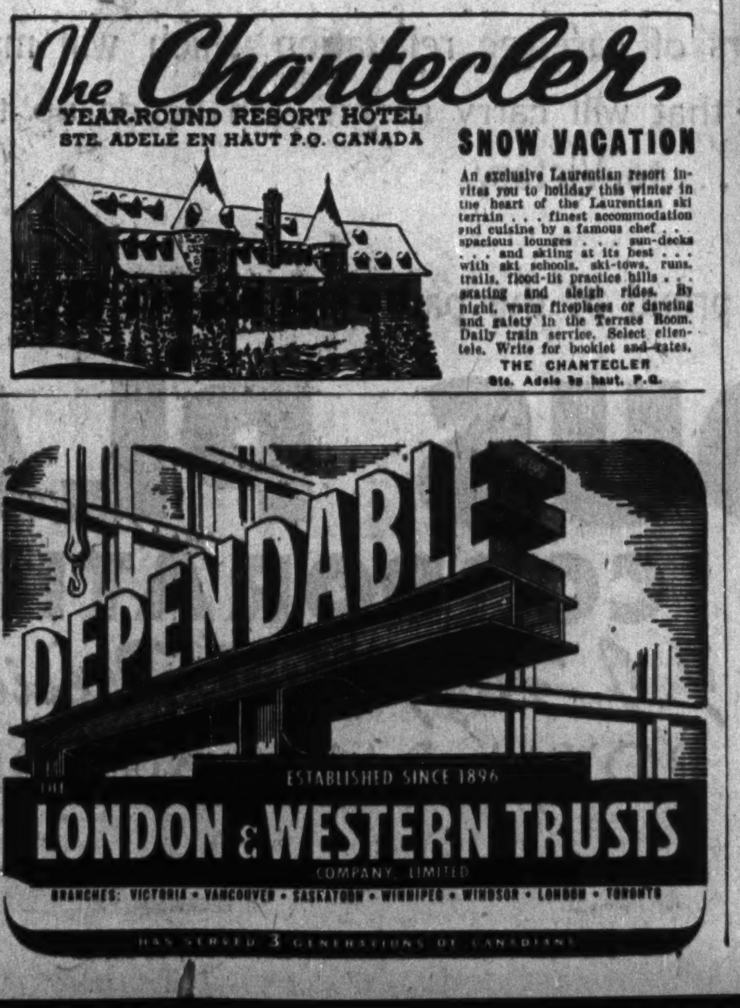
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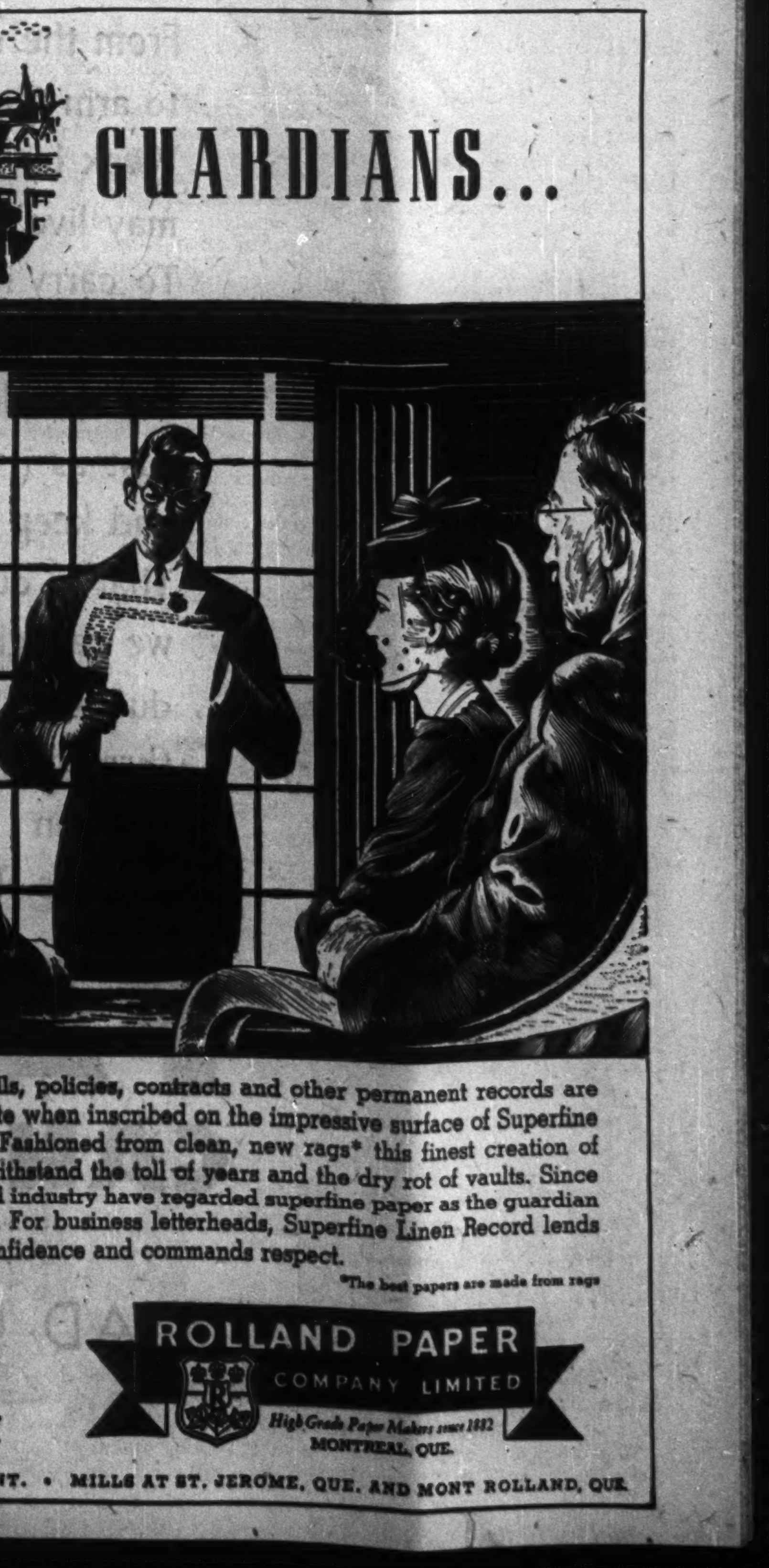
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